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MR. GANDHI GIVEN DICTATOR'S POWER TO SECURE SWARAJ

Situation in India Not Improved
by All-India National Congress
Agreeing to Place All Its Activities in One Man's Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Despite the buoyant note of optimism noticeable in official Indian circles of late, the results of the initial meeting of the All-India National Congress, which opened at Ahmedabad on December 27, and closed on December 29, have given food for serious thought, if not actual anxiety.

The primary result of the congress' meeting has been the resolution brought forward by the committee nominating Mahatma Gandhi as dictator of the organizations and activities. It has placed itself completely under his guidance, and by adopting this resolution has committed its members to a program of civil disobedience, which includes non-payment of taxes, the continued enrollment of "volunteers" and other minor activities which may be calculated to embarrass the government.

Provision has also been made in the event of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and incarceration for appointment of a successor to the dictatorship. The only reservation the congress has made that might be considered a check to Mr. Gandhi's power is that he shall not curtail the proposed activities of non-cooperation or make overtures peace to the British Government or the government without the consent of the congress. This reservation is looked upon in official circles as mere camouflage and virtually leaves Mr. Gandhi with absolute power of a dictator.

Acceptance Unanimous

There seems to be little doubt that seriousness has been added to the situation by the unanimous acceptance of the resolution to proceed with civil disobedience. That Mr. Gandhi is still determined that swaraj shall be obtained by peaceful means in no way assures responsible authorities that he would be able to restrain his followers. The fact that the congress has advocated continued enrollment of organizations that have been proclaimed by the provincial governments must add greatly to the difficulties with which the authorities have to contend. The congress has further proposed, in accordance with Mr. Gandhi's resolution, that non-cooperators, volunteers and prospective members of proscribed organizations shall submit to arrest quietly and without obstructiveness.

The object of the congress in taking this step is to completely disorganize police activities by the overwhelming number of arrests that would be necessary to uphold the law. Already over 3000 arrests have taken place in Calcutta alone within the past five weeks. Many of those arrested were of course placed in confinement merely as a precautionary measure during the Prince's visit, owing to their extremist views being too well known to the local authorities. No untoward incident has marred the Prince's visit to Calcutta. He left for Burma on Friday, and will arrive in Rangoon on January second.

The avowed object of the congress is to obtain swaraj, also redress for the Punjab and Caliphate wrongs. For the first time an attempt has been made to define the term swaraj, and in deference to the insistent demand among the India Moderate Party, the congress has stated that:

"An event of the British people taking common cause with the people of India in securing redress of the Punjab and Caliphate wrongs, it does not wish to declare complete independence, but, if the British people and the government remain hostile, the congress will strive to oppose all connection with England, and will declare complete independence."

The more extreme section of the

congress is eager that a stand should be made at once for full and complete independence to be attained by violent methods if necessary. This was supported by the Muhammadan element headed by the well-known leader of the Caliphate movement, Hazrat Mohamad.

Outlook Somewhat Brighter

Mr. Gandhi, in opposing their demands, secured a resolution that sanction for violence should be referred to Muhammadan religious teachers as he declares that the teaching of the Koran gives no such sanction. Mr. Gandhi made a strong appeal to the moderates to support him fully in part in his campaign. In some cases it is stated that his appeal met with success, and in some respects the outlook is brighter, as the Hindu element of the non-cooperators has now definitely separated itself from the more extreme Caliphate movement among the Muhammadans.

Although civil disobedience may cause the government serious inconvenience, so long as it is not accompanied by riots, there is more hope of a peaceful settlement ensuing. Meantime the official attitude is one of "wait and see," and if the natives are determined to place themselves without the law, they will of necessity have to stand the consequences.

BANK WITHDRAWALS IN ITALY NOT SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—As the result of the failure of Banca Italiana di Sconto, the public are not much alarmed. The crisis has not caused any serious rush on other banks for the withdrawal of deposits. The court of justice granted the discount bank on Saturday one year's moratorium, but The Christian Science Monitor's representative finds that it is not considered impossible that the discount bank could soon begin partial payments. Meanwhile the monthly liquidation of the house has been postponed until January 4 by a decree of the Minister of Commerce.

The discount bank had about 4,000,000 lire deposits, of which 3,000,000 lire belonged to strangers mostly with more than a year's term. The capital of the bank is calculated at 400,000,000 lire. The Commercial Bank and the Bank of Italy offered to advance 600,000,000 lire along with their credit to help the discount bank over its first difficulties. Other institutions could have added 200,000,000 lire, but the forecast of immediate withdrawals being calculated at not less than 2,000,000,000 lire, the 800,000,000 lire offered could not avoid a crisis. It was therefore necessary for the government to intervene with a moratorium bill and a commissionership, so that creditors' rights could be better guaranteed during the open crisis.

APPEAL TO GERMANS TO FACE DIFFICULTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Appeals are published here by leading statesmen of new Germany urging the German public to face with courage the problems which call for solution during the coming year. In the "Berliner Tageblatt," President Ebert says that German democracy will put all its force behind the achievement of a new world system of disarmament and international solidarity which is the subject of the interesting and still undecided struggle at the Washington Conference.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, in the same newspaper, says that the heritage, which has fallen to German democracy, is not a light one, because the wealth of Germany, amassed after long years of resolute work by the German people, is almost destroyed, and Germany is struggling now, not for world power, not for economic wealth, but simply for sheer existence. The first condition necessary, if the German people is to have any possibility of existing, is that Germany's economic system must be saved from complete shipwreck," adds the Chancellor.

The more extreme section of the

BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY REORGANIZES

In Preparation for Election Coalition Liberals May Become National Liberal Party—Other Changes Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The prospects of an early general election are agitating all political parties here. It is recognized, however, that while Mr. Lloyd George has a good record to go to the country with in the settlement of the Irish question, success of the Washington Conference and the possibility of good resolutions from Cannes, yet the real question before the constituencies is how to find employment for nearly 2,000,000 willing workers. It is on this issue that Mr. Lloyd George's party fears a contest.

Much depends on the outcome of the Coalition Liberal conference convening in London on January 19. For many months now the Coalition Liberals have been endeavoring to consolidate their ranks, and find a new name for their party. The country is tiring of the Coalition, and while it has been suggested that the new party should be called the National Liberal Party, the final decision regarding this will be taken at the coming conference in Central Hall, Westminster.

Leader of New Party

While Mr. Lloyd George is nominally leader of the Coalition Liberals, he at the same time is the only politician who can hold the Coalition together. Therefore when the resolution is placed before the meeting proposing to constitute "The National Liberty Party," it is expected that Winston Churchill will be the principal speaker.

Mr. Churchill is now at Cannes with the Prime Minister, and of all Mr. Lloyd George's likely lieutenants, he is the one selected to lead the National Liberal Party. The Prime Minister's speech here will be to act as a unifier of the new party with the Unionist side of the Coalition.

It is understood that Austen Chamberlain, who is leader of the Unionists, considers that the election should be postponed until October. He is said to be the only member of the inner Cabinet who does not see the advisability of an early election.

No final decision is likely in the way of party development until the whole position has been discussed with the Unionist wing of the Coalition and the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, who is also in the south of France, are likely to take the opportunity of meeting at Cannes to reach a final arrangement. Quite apart, however, from Unionist cooperation, the Coalition Liberals are likely to emerge from the coming conference with a name which will make a stronger appeal to the country than that of Coalition Liberal can ever do.

Election Preparations

This party is from day to day becoming more cohesive, and its headquarters in Old Queen Street has organized branch offices throughout the country. The proposed formation of a new party under the leadership of Mr. Churchill will strengthen Mr. Lloyd George's position, with or without a general election. He will then have in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill at the head of the new National Liberal Party and Mr. Chamberlain as head of the Unionists, himself dominating both.

With the inception of the new Irish Free State, the name Unionist will be obsolete, and the party of that name must sooner or later also find another title with which to appeal to its constituents. A fusion of both political groups under one name is possible.

It is not clear how the government can contemplate a dissolution before Parliament meets on January 31, as it has accepted responsibility for establishing the Irish Free State. If the treaty is rejected by Dail Eireann an immediate election might be necessary. If, however, next week Dublin ratifies it, the Premier is expected to introduce a bill defining the constitution of the new state.

If Parliament is dissolved and reassembles without having transformed the Irish treaty into an act of Parliament, the new Parliament will still have 104 Irish members who may be excluded when the Irish Free State is established. This will so change the electorate that another dissolution would quickly have to follow.

The British Liberal or Independent Liberals are opposed to a general election before the Irish treaty becomes an act of Parliament. Their organ, The Westminster Gazette, in discussing the coming election, advised the government, instead of confusing the issue by an election at this time, to have a final session of Parliament in which the Irish bill would be passed and together with it an electoral reform bill, instituting proportional representation in British constituencies.

The government would consult both its own interests and the interests of the country by holding this session, and it would enable the country to be taken in a rational and serious way. To assist in fighting the elections on behalf of the Coalition Liberal candidates, the National Liberal group of Coalition workers decided at their second annual meeting last night to organize in connection with the 1920 Club, a mobile force of voluntary workers.

James MacDonald, who presided

said that they could see a general election was not very far off, and it would not be surprising if it took place in two months' time. "There must be no half measures at all," he said, "we are up against very powerful opposition on the Labor Party, Socialists and Communists. Our friends next door, the Wee Frees, I do not think count for very much, and we need not worry ourselves about them."

LARGE CONSORTIUM PLANNED IN EUROPE

Allied Experts in Paris Said to Have Concluded Plans to Facilitate Trading With Russia and Impoverished Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The industrial and financial experts have practically concluded their plans for the establishment of a great consortium in Europe with a capital tentatively fixed at £20,000,000, though the monetary standard is yet to be finally fixed. It is generally decided that Germany shall enter on an equal footing with France, England, and it is hoped America, Belgium, Italy and Japan are put for this purpose on a second plane, and afterward come such countries as Holland and Czechoslovakia.

A committee of French and English representatives is to settle a number of points of detail. There is work of an important character to be done in Europe provided fitting guarantees can be obtained from the countries in which the consortium is expected to operate. Russia is, according to the intention of the conference, to be the principal seat of operations, assuming that an understanding can be arrived at with the present government.

The scheme will be submitted to the ministers at Cannes, and it is expected that an international congress at which both Germany and Russia will be represented will follow.

It is to be noted that all this is accepted without demur by the French press, which is apparently reconciled to the idea of a general attempt at reconstruction, and is only disturbed by the possibility of the schedule of payment due from Germany being altered, and the receipts during 1922 by the French being reduced.

More and more there is a sharp division between politics and economics. If reparations are ostensibly secured, France will hardly protest against working with Germany and for the benefit of Russia in a cooperative enterprise.

No final decision is likely in the way of party development until the whole position has been discussed with the Unionist wing of the Coalition and the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, who is also in the south of France, are likely to take the opportunity of meeting at Cannes to reach a final arrangement. Quite apart, however, from Unionist cooperation, the Coalition Liberals are likely to emerge from the coming conference with a name which will make a stronger appeal to the country than that of Coalition Liberal can ever do.

Just as Louis Loucheur was able to get the Wiesbaden accord through because it was considered to be rather an economic than a political arrangement, so there is a strong possibility that this bigger plan will not provoke purely political recriminations.

The "Tempo" soberly recommends

conversations with Russia, and advocates the inclusion of Germany in the group of interested powers. This lead is generally followed. There is of course a desire for what are vaguely called guarantees, but about fundamentally there is no discussion.

This subject is not directly connected with the subject of reparations, but France hopes that Germany as a debtor country will find in the enterprises envisaged, profits which will apply to the benefit of France.

But the scheme does not exclusively concern Russia. It seeks to facilitate banking operations based upon the assets of impoverished countries and the issue of bonds, as already explained, in order to allow trading activities to be resumed without undue risk in Europe.

It is understood that the report is not to be published for the moment, as the outlined scheme obviously presents and provides new hope that at last Europe is going to attempt her own economic restoration without permitting political quarrels to interfere with practical proceedings. The greatest danger is that at Cannes there should be a disagreement about the reparations question, which has so long blocked the way. If a formula can be found which placates France, there seems no reason why the consortium should not come into existence. At any rate expectations today run high.

In view of the gravity of the situation that these documents would reveal it is important to state that both the French and the Japanese authorities here have denied their authenticity and declared them to be forgeries.

Treaty of Treaty

The treaty with regard to Siberia was concluded in March, 1921, following a series of communications which began early in January of that year.

The Russians specified as party to the treaty are the representatives of the Wrangel-Denikin remnants.

Here is the text of the treaty:

"A treaty concluded between the French, Japanese and Russian delegations March 21, 1921.

"The Japanese Imperial Government is ready to aid the Russians in everything, but only in the event that the Russian delegates will accept as a whole the conditions put forth by the Japanese Imperial Government.

"These conditions are as follows:

"1. In case of the liberation of the Siberian territory from the Bolsheviks, Japan receives complete domination (predominance) in Siberia.

"2. The Russian administrative government will be under Japanese supervision.

"3. Russian authorities will be under Japanese supervision.

"4. Russian military forces as militia will be under Japanese supervision.

"5. All concessions belong to the Japanese. In case any other state should wish to receive concessions the right to give concessions and the making of terms is a privilege of the Japanese Government.

"6. The Manchurian Railroad will again be transferred to the Russian authorities, but on condition that the management will be under the supervision of Japan. The Japanese Government receives a preferential right to buy the entire line in case the Russians should wish to sell it, in spite of the fact that in accordance with the contract a sale is only to be permitted after 27 years.

"7. In places which are of strategic

SECRET COMPACT BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN ALLEGED

Special Delegation of Far Eastern Republic Gives Out What Is Said to Be Correspondence Between Tokyo and Paris in Which Japan's Support in Siberia Is Promised in Return For Aid Against Soviets—Claim Is Made That Documents Are Forgeries

importance to the Japanese, the Japanese Imperial Government has the right to maintain sufficient military forces, the number of which are to be determined by the Japanese Government. In case the above-mentioned clauses are accepted, the Japanese Imperial Government agrees to give the following aid:

"a. To evacuate the former Wrangel army to the east, to arm it and to equip it with everything necessary for military operations.

"b. To furnish the army with money and military matériel after the military operations.

"c. To support all organizations of former officers, soldiers, and Cossacks who are fighting the Bolsheviks and to see to it that these organizations should have freedom of organization.

"d. After the liberation takes place the Japanese authorities agree to do everything that is necessary for urgent transportation of new organizations and administrations."

"America Frustrated"

Following is the alleged text of a cable message from the Foreign Office in Paris to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs on September 2:

"Excellency,

"Referring to your last orientation we have the honor to submit the following reply:

"The aims of the Washington Conference are not quite clear to the French Government. We are therefore unable to express our frank opinion with regard to the Conference. We take into consideration the interests of Japan to the same extent as we have done before, especially when our government is convinced that with regard to all the questions which will be discussed in Washington, the French Government will have to rely on Japan only. Our agreement with Japan on the Siberian question forces us to be very careful, for our decisions are in conflict with the policy of America, which is now playing an important part in the East. America's intention to secure for itself a place in Siberia has been frustrated by our policy.

"The first of the documents is dated January 6, 1921; others reach up to the eve of the Washington Conference, when, according to the text, France established a solidarity of interest with Japan on the Siberian question and affected apprehension lest the American Government should be advised of the scheme.

"Authenticity Is Denied

According to the alleged interchange between Paris and Tokyo as revealed by the delegates of the Far Eastern Republic, the extension of Japanese influence and domination over the Far Eastern Republic and regions of Siberia was to be accomplished through the aid of remnants of the Wrangel, Denikin and Semionoff armies; the Wrangel armies, or what was left of them, to be transported by Japan at the request of and with the financial aid of the French Government. It is also asserted that France contemplated the use of "disciplined armies in Hungary and Jugoslavia, for the restoration of the old monarchist régime" of Russia, Japan to aid from its protectorate in Siberia. This policy was in contemplation on September 2, 1921, after the Washington Conference had been called and when the French Foreign Office sent a dispatch to the Tokyo Government intimating its doubt as to the purposes of the Washington Conference and restating its solidarity with Tokyo.

In view of the gravity of the situation that these documents would reveal it is important to state that both the French and the Japanese authorities here have denied their authenticity and declared them to be forgeries. The French, Japanese and Russian delegations March 21, 1921.

"The Japanese Imperial Government is ready to aid the Russians in everything, but only in the event that the Russian delegates will accept as a whole the conditions put forth by the Japanese Imperial Government.

"These conditions are

out in an arena so safe as that provided by the United States and participated in by the leading powers of the world. The spokesman of the Italians said a few days ago: "This Conference has done well in showing the spirit back of each nation; in making the delegates of the powers lay their cards on the table; now we know where we stand."

Differences Are Aired

There was a real menace such as the attitude of France in refusing to join with the other powers in outlawing the submarine and in the suspicion of Great Britain based on French militarist writings disclosed. It has been brought into the light; it is before the people themselves; for judgment. It cannot be used for juggling purposes by the politicians as well as when everything was kept under cover. Where the danger was not real, as in case of a threatened war between the United States and Japan, the Conference has been useful in making plain the likelihood of such an event.

The logic of conferences growing out of this one to go forward with the international problems which concern the maintenance of peace for all, utilizing the agreements that have been reached and the decisions which have been knit together as the basis for better understanding and further development for minimizing the causes of war and reducing its offensive implements, becomes clearer daily. President Harding saw it early in the Conference and did not hesitate to give reference to his thoughts. Mr. Hughes has touched upon it at significant stages.

What remains undecided, so far as official information is available, is when and where and under what conditions the next conference is to be held. It has been expected that the Conference would embody a recommendation on the subject in its final proceedings. If this is not done it will be well understood that such a Conference is held to be desirable, the way being left open for the definite step of arranging for it as may seem most expedient.

Eastern Questions Postponed

One of the ten points of the Chinese "bill of rights" presented to the Conference laid down the proposition that provision was to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and Far East as a basis for determination of common policies of the signatory powers.

Conferences on Far Eastern matters and conferences on European matters may be held separately with advantage in the interim of world conferences in which both East and West may be represented. As a matter of fact the present Conference has proceeded along two lines which overlapped largely because Japan was a party to the naval program being worked out as well as to the Far East.

The pressure of naval issues has of necessity postponed consideration of the Far Eastern problems.

It is obvious that the peak of interest in the Conference has passed; although there remains much unfinished work, delegates and others connected with the Conference have departed or are preparing to go.

Submarine Disappointment

The naval limitation program will have no vital changes and the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs will try to reach conclusions that may at least meet existing difficulties until action of a more comprehensive and permanent character can be taken by some other body. It is believed that within a fortnight the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems, called to meet in Washington by Warren G. Harding, will have passed into history.

Already the summing up process is under way. The limitation of construction on capital ships looms up as the great achievement. But although Mr. Hughes reminded the Conference that it was called to impose limitation, not to provide for expansion, two new naval weapons of great importance have been given a conspicuous place by the action of the Conference, the submarine and the airplane.

No one could have dreamed at the beginning of the Conference that such a determined stand would be taken, not only for the perpetuation of the submarine but for increasing its tonnage. As President Harding said, it would be useless to disguise the disappointment that such action created. The allowance of an increase in airplane carriers decided upon last Friday is a less spectacular assault on the program for the limitation of naval armament, but it has a significance which will become more apparent as the details for carrying it into effect become better known.

Airplane Carriers Allowed

It was explained on Saturday that the airplane carrier is a sort of development of the dreadnaught. Its maximum size has been placed at 27,000 tons, which is larger than the tonnage of most of the warships now in commission. It is strictly an offensive weapon, since it is difficult to conceive of the need for airplane carriers for defensive operations, this being supplied by land bases. The purpose of the airplane carrier is to attack and sink vessels as large as the dreadnaught, not by means of direct attack but by the air bombs and torpedoes which it carries. It is very swift and can be used to keep well out of the way of the guns of battleships, freezing its planes to make the attack upon them from the air.

According to the latest decision of the Conference, 18 airplane carriers of the latest type may be built, which will not make up for the destruction of certain battleships the powers had the intention of waylaying. It is estimated that they will almost all be built in America and if the French carry out their threat of building 100,000 tons of submarines, other nations will

have to engage in a competitive building program and the naval armament limitation would lose importance. One hope is widely expressed, that France may not mean what she said, or that some agreement may be reached between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George at Cannes which will put a different face on the matter.

Heavy Carrier Tonnage

The following airplane carrier tonnages are tentatively agreed to by the Conference: United States, 125,000; Great Britain, 130,000; Japan, 84,000; France, 60,000, and Italy, 65,000. It is certain that when the arrangements are understood the men who oppose any increase in armament will be heard from. Senator Borah said in his speech on December 12 that he would regard it as "very discouraging if the treaty concerning disarmament, which is ultimately to be sent to the Senate, would contain nothing more than the program so far presented."

The submarine, he pointed out, is not a weapon of civilized warfare, "it is a barbarous, inhuman and murderous weapon of the sea, a means of assassination."

"My idea of disarmament," said Senator Borah (and many will agree with him), "is that we can take some of the risk with reference to disarmament that we take with reference to war. By failing to deal with these modern weapons we renounce faith in the movement we started so splendidly. Not a single one of the instruments that we condemned during the war as hideous and barbarous, submarines or poison gas or any of that class of weapons, are to be touched."

That is one of the failures of the Conference which succeeding conferences will doubtless be forced by public sentiment to remedy.

Chinese May Leave

Break Possible, It Is Thought, If Japan Proves Obdurate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

With only the final details of the naval program to be worked out, it is expected that the main committee on Far Eastern affairs will begin its regular sessions before the end of this week. It will be necessary to get these decisions under way within the next few days if the delegations are to realize their expectations of concluding the war within 14 days.

The Far East committee, it is indicated, will start with the discussion of spheres of influence, at which the question was left when adjournment was ordered after the Chinese delegation had broached the vexing question of the 21 demands.

It is probable that at the first session Japan will make a formal answer to the Chinese statement and this answer will serve notice on the Conference that it is the view of the Japanese Government that the question of the 21 demands is not to be discussed and is understood to lie out of the purview of the deliberations.

No Shantung Progress

Masanao Hanihara, who will put forward Japan's position, is expected, however, to base the Japanese case for excluding the 21 demands from the discussion on the ground that it is entirely a matter between Japan and China and that everything, or practically everything, in the 21 demands covered in treaties between Peking and Tokyo, particularly the treaty of 1915 and the exchange of notes of that year.

While the move to end discussion on the 21 demands is looming up as the possible signal for a storm in the Conference, the situation with regard to a Far Eastern settlement is further complicated by the lack of progress by the Conference on the Shantung question. If Japan stands pat for the maintenance of some form of control over the Shantung railroad it is indicated that the Chinese declaration will make an effort to have the whole matter thrown into the Conference. To this the Japanese delegation will strenuously object. There is no hope that the Conference can get jurisdiction over the question in the present attitude of the Japanese delegation.

Chinese Might Depart

Chinese spokesmen here regard a showdown on the 21 demands and on Shantung as only the beginning of a discussion of the Far Eastern question that will go any length to satisfy China. Should the Conference decide with Japan against discussing the 21 demands and should the Tokyo Government refuse to recede on the question of the control of the Shantung railroad and prevent its submission to the Conference there is more than a possibility that the Chinese delegation will make some such provision.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and delegate to the Washington Conference, is keeping in close touch with the situation in the Senate. On Saturday he told Republican senators that he would not accept any reservations nor would the President accept any unless a majority of the Republicans in the Senate declared for them. In his opinion it is unnecessary to incorporate a resolution, for instance, to exclude a moral or legal obligation on the part of the United States to use force to protect any signatory power against aggression.

At the same time Mr. Lodge believes it unnecessary to strike out the words "and adjustment" in Article 1, the effect of which would be to deprive the powers of authority, so far as the United States is concerned, to do more than consider differences.

Diplomats Blamed

There is no question of the ability of the Administration to force ratification of the treaty, but there is serious doubt whether or not President Harding can prevent the adoption of a clarifying reservation. Although Senator Borah's address was his first public utterance since his consultation with Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to Woodrow Wilson, the "irreconcilable" made no reference to the part that the former president is said to be taking in the fight on the treaty. That Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, and one

of the American delegates, can deliver a majority of the Democratic votes offsetting any influence that Mr. Wilson may exert on Democratic senators, is the hope and belief of the Administration.

Failure of the Conference to get rid of the submarine, poison gas and aircraft as the future weapons of warfare is the danger point now in consideration of the Pacific treaty.

Senator Borah denounced in vigorous language the failure of the Conference to abolish these weapons which present to the world "a new and uncommon ferocity," attributing the failure to the secret work of the diplomats, "who never will agree to this."

The public opinion of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and even of France demands disarmament," Senator Borah held, but the Conference had closed its doors and destroyed the hopes of the world.

The failure of President Harding to know all that is going on in the Conference is not a reflection on the President, he explained, but on the Conference itself. The President of the United States, he said, could not be expected to "hear through stone walls" or "peer through keyholes."

Frauders Oppose Submarine

Exporters View Given in President's Industrial Summary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Submarines hold the greatest possibilities for harm to commerce of any form of armament, according to Myron W. Robinson, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association. "If we are to have any reduction of armament at all, why exclude the submarine?" he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The greater number of wars of the present day are caused by business," he continued. "The expansion of export trade brings it in contact with rivals, and this attempt at business conquest, rather than territorial conquest, is responsible for the war that results. Hence, if the aim of the Conference is to reduce the possibility of war, it must take immediate account of the export trade, not only of the countries represented at Washington, but of every nation that may desire a larger share of commerce with another.

"The time of the Conference on Limitation of Armament would be better employed if it would take account first of the conditions of economics, finance and business which naturally include shipping and export trade, and then take up the question of how far disarmament can go. If they would do this, the result would certainly prove more satisfactory and a more permanent basis of agreement would be reached."

"If the last 10 years are any indication at all of the next 10 years," said Senator Borah, "war will inevitably come in the Far East, and the things which threaten war arise out of a failure of the nations now proposing to form this alliance to regard the rights of other nations and not out of the acts of those who are excluded from the alliance." Senator Borah declared in a New Year's Day address in which he appealed to public opinion to assert itself to accomplish what the Washington Conference had failed to bring about.

"There would be no Far Eastern question of a disturbing nature if the members of this proposed alliance had respected the rights of the weak or more peacefully disposed peoples of the East," he said. "Let the alliance therefore specifically provide that the alliance itself and each and all of its members will respect the rights and sovereignty and interests of other peoples, and let it be provided that if they do not, the alliance is dissolved."

"If the last 10 years are any indication at all of the next 10 years," said Senator Borah, "war will inevitably come in the Far East, and the things which threaten war arise out of a failure of the nations now proposing to form this alliance to regard the rights of other nations and not out of the acts of those who are excluded from the alliance."

"As to regulating the submarine, the only regulations that would have any real effect would be that of number. A submarine is a submarine, and the mere possession of submarines, in any number by any nation, will naturally lead it to be reckless in its use of them. If the retention of the submarine is permitted, the general effect on commerce will undoubtedly be great."

"Another dangerous effect of the retention of the submarine would be the possibility that any nation, no matter how small, that had a powerful neighbor with a large commerce, would utilize the submarine, which naturally include shipping and export trade, and then take up the question of how far disarmament can go. If they would do this, the result would certainly prove more satisfactory and a more permanent basis of agreement would be reached."

"I would make France the single exception in the cancellation if that nation continues to oppose the plan laid down at the Conference by the British statesmen," Mr. Tregoe said. "It was the opinion of the speaker that national debts, which, he said, had mounted from \$200,000,000,000 at the close of the war to twice that sum today, present the greatest menace to world peace and prosperity."

"Almost every nation on earth needs our products and needs them badly," Mr. Tregoe said. "Yet the other nations have been so impoverished that they dare not buy in view of steadily depreciating currencies. The last decade has seen a raid on credit that constitutes one of the greatest tragedies in the world's financial history."

"As to regulating the submarine, the only regulations that would have any real effect would be that of number. A submarine is a submarine, and the mere possession of submarines, in any number by any nation, will naturally lead it to be reckless in its use of them. If the retention of the submarine is permitted, the general effect on commerce will undoubtedly be great."

"Another dangerous effect of the retention of the submarine would be the possibility that any nation, no matter how small, that had a powerful neighbor with a large commerce, would utilize the submarine, which naturally include shipping and export trade, and then take up the question of how far disarmament can go. If they would do this, the result would certainly prove more satisfactory and a more permanent basis of agreement would be reached."

"While there should undoubtedly be an economic conference to follow the present Conference, it seems to me that this should not necessarily be held in the United States. This nation has taken the first step toward stabilizing the affairs of the world by calling and carrying on the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Now let Great Britain, or some other nation vitally interested in financial adjustment, take the next step."

"The United States recognizes the need of readjustment, but formal propositions and responsibilities might come from other nations who need the assistance of foreign capital."

"An important effect of the Washington Conference, which will undoubtedly tend to improve the export and general business situation for the coming year, is the establishment and general acceptance of the doctrine of the actual interdependence of the nations of the world in any mutual recuperation. Other important factors in the present situation that indicate improvement are the rise of exchange and a considerable increase in domestic trade. While exchange will undoubtedly have a tendency to fluctuate, the prospect is that it will gradually advance toward normalcy."

"The business world is now inclined to base its expectations on the inflated war conditions, not thinking of the business done prior to it. In practically all trade, especially with South America, more business is being done than at any time prior to 1914. Our domestic conditions will have their effect on business during 1922, and will distinctly react on world trade. The tax law, merely a revision of a war-time measure, instead of an equitable tax law such as was enacted prior to the war, is depriving productive enterprises of capital, sending it into state and municipal bonds and other tax exempt securities. This is also preventing the development of our railway systems. Tariff is another thing that requires immediate adjustment."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOGAN, Utah — With the leasing of a 20-acre farm, one mile north of the campus of the Utah Agricultural College, to be used for federal vocational training students it is believed the largest center in western states for giving this class of instruction has been established. The federal government through the college is bearing all expenses connected with the enterprise. The farm will be the first of its kind in the west.

Several hundred young men injured during the world war who are receiving agricultural training under the rehabilitation act will be sent here to work on the farm and receive instruction. They will have at their command the laboratory, classroom and farming equipment already at the institution.

With the farm will be maintained a herd of more than 100 heads of beef cattle, a dairy herd, hogs, bees, and poultry. Horticulture will be included in the curriculum embracing the development and cultivation of all farm products.

of the American delegates, can deliver a majority of the Democratic votes offsetting any influence that Mr. Wilson may exert on Democratic senators, is the hope and belief of the Administration.

Failure of the Conference to get rid of the submarine, poison gas and aircraft as the future weapons of warfare is the danger point now in consideration of the Pacific treaty.

Senator Borah denounced in vigorous language the failure of the Conference to abolish these weapons which present to the world "a new and uncommon ferocity," attributing the failure to the secret work of the diplomats, "who never will agree to this."

"The public opinion of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and even of France demands disarmament," Senator Borah held, but the Conference had closed its doors and destroyed the hopes of the world.

"The failure of President Harding to know all that is going on in the Conference is not a reflection on the President, he explained, but on the Conference itself. The President of the United States, he said, could not be expected to "hear through stone walls" or "peer through keyholes."

"When conditions pick up, the railroads will then be in a position to handle the situation, which otherwise would mean an enormous loss to all producers by being unable to ship their commodities. The electrification of railroads could be another source of business. When these things can be financed and the other countries gradually mend their conditions we can look forward to the most wonderful prosperity in the history of the United States."

French Criticized

Armenian Attitude Censured By Credit Men's Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York — Addressing the annual meeting and banquet of the Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers Association here, J. Harry Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association, strongly criticized France for her attitude toward disarmament.

"The greater number of wars of the present day are caused by business," he continued. "The expansion of export trade brings it in contact with rivals, and this attempt at business conquest, rather than territorial conquest, is responsible for the war that results. Hence, if the aim of the Conference is to reduce the possibility of war, it must take immediate account of the export trade, not only of the countries represented at Washington, but of every nation that may desire a larger share of commerce with another.

"The time of the Conference on Limitation of Armament would be better employed if it would take account first of the conditions of economics, finance and business which naturally include shipping and export trade, and then take up the question of how far disarmament can go. If they would do this, the result would certainly prove more satisfactory and a more permanent basis of agreement would be reached."

"I would make France the single exception in the cancellation if that nation continues to oppose the plan laid down at the Conference by the British statesmen," Mr. Tregoe said. "It was the opinion of the speaker that national debts, which, he said, had mounted from \$200,000,000,000 at the close of the war to twice that sum today, present the greatest menace to world peace and prosperity."

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GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the haughty snows
slide-silvers—

Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin are-
bed stains;

Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw, immeasurable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Climbing Plants and Their Wiles

An English hedgerow, year in and year out, has always something of wonder or interest to reveal to the most casual eye. But with the coming of full summer, any common wayside hedge in the country presents to the observant nature-lover almost inexhaustible material for study. In one respect alone—the ingenious devices resorted to by the wild climbing plants for winning their way through the dense matted greenery—there is well-nigh unending food for thought.

The average hedgerow, in southern England, consists mainly of hawthorn, sycamore, maple, dogwood, blackthorn, and the like, all crowded indiscriminately together; and, until May is out, these various growths preserve their distinctive visible life. But by the end of June, the hedge will have assumed a totally different character. By that time the climbing-plants will have covered in almost the whole of the original foliage. Wild hop and bryony, and honeysuckle, red-bryony and black-bryony, the great bindweed with its festoons of heart-shaped leaves and white trumpet-bells, will have spread a green curtain over the entire hedge from end to end, of the land, and each will be stretching up, waving bines toward the tree above, looking for more worlds to conquer.

At first there seems little to marvel at in all this, but if you closely examine any roadside hedge at this season, you will soon find yourself in the very tip-toe of wonder at man's handiwork. The limitless variety in a natural life—a thing not to be explained on the score of mere necessity or utility—is illustrated in a remarkable way by the different systems of travel adopted by these climbing plants. From a purely utilitarian and practical standpoint, the simplest and easiest method of progression for such a plant through the labyrinth of a hedgerow, would be for its growing stem to wind itself in ascending spiral round the branches and twigs in its path. This method, indeed, is followed by the hop, the black-bryony, and the bindweed, which, on the success, and the spiral system of growth has the additional advantage that when the plant has attained to the highest available hedge-supply, it can still go on rearing itself to the empty air, above by twining a number of its bines tightly together into a column which, in the case of the tougher-fibered hop, will mount straight upward until it is able to lay hold of the depending branch of a tree six or seven feet overhead. Only the hop, however, seems to be able to support itself unaided through any considerable space in this way. The twisted bines of black-bryony and bindweed, instead, invariably lie over in the windings where they have gained any height, so tall, commonly to attain, when their manifest objective.

The honeysuckle will also adopt a spiral method when it has a single, fairly thick stem to climb. But, in ascending through the ordinary dense growth of a hedgerow, it follows a plan peculiarly its own, relying on the amazing strength of its stem. It just thrusts straight ahead through the tangle of leaf and twig, pushing aside all weaker obstructions until it emerges at the hedge-top and may there rise another yard or more into mid-air, unconquerable by wind or weather. Except, perhaps, the stalks of the common bracken, the honeysuckle stem is easily the strongest of all annual growths.

The wild clematis, another remarkable hedge-climber, wins its way through matted branch and twig by an ingenious combination of devices. It never winds, but it walls with and hinders following the line of its resistance; and, surely, it has succeeded in penetrating an inch or two, it throws out a pair of willow-leafs at right-angles to the main stem. The clematis holds on by its shop, so to speak, as it climbs, and it takes its every position doubly secure by immediately taking a lone side-turn with its side stalks round anything within its reach. The clematis is, in addition to this, serial, so that, with many, many accumulated growths, it may, in time, enclose a whole tree. Seeing that the clematis, like the hop, has little power of penetrating through space, it is hard to guess how it has contrived to reach some of its exalted situations. The explanation, possibly lies in the fact that the clematis will sometimes climb up the stems of a climbing-leaf, the annual hop vine,

the bryony, and the bindweed, thus acting as middle-men between supplier and consumer.

The second class of sand workers is that of the piaggiaoli, those who, not possessing boats of their own, work on the broad beds of shingle which, covered by the river when it is in flood, are left exposed, with their deposits of sand, when the water subsides. These work with spades and with screens also. They may be seen on summer days working on the stretches of sun-baked shingle forming, with their bright colored carts, the horses standing knee-deep in water for a little refreshment, bright, picturesque groups.

The sand, thus gathered from the river is used for building purposes, being prized for the mixing of mortar, and other purposes. In older times it was of even greater importance in building than it is today, since, mixed with coarser gravels, it supplied a rock-like concrete which was adopted for filling in the interstices of walls. These were constructed of a double stone casing with space between, and this hollow space was then filled with river gravel, a liquid mortar made of sand and water being then added, and the result, when set, was as durable as a solid rock.

These river workers are, generally, men whose forefathers for generations have followed the same occupation, and, previous to the war, Florence numbered about 120 of them. They are independent workmen, working in their own way and at their own times, each man for himself, and yet recognizing a kind of comradeship among themselves which unites them in opposing any intrusion or infringement by outsiders upon their riverside rights. Each man disposes of his own and independently, generally selling at the riverside to carters, who carry the loads and sell them to the buyers, thus acting as middle-men between supplier and consumer.

THE SUPER-CELLAR IS INTRODUCED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody who goes down in my cellar is impressed by the size of my furnace. If it were really the custom of people to hold up their hands, lift up their eyebrows, and open their mouths when astonished, I would only have to escort a visitor down the cellar stairs and confront him with the furnace to see these things happen: his hands and eyebrows would go up and his mouth would fly open. As a matter of everyday observation, astonishment expresses itself with less pantomime, and motion picture effect, and is more likely to take the form of speech. My furnace attracts comment, and comment indicates astonishment at its imposing proportions. Then I point out that I personally am not responsible for my furnace, that it was there in the cellar when I came into possession of the house, and that my landlord had imported it from another and much larger house elsewhere. More than that (so I explain to the astonished visitor) this furnace has a historic interest; it dates back to the early days of furnaces, and is perhaps, although this I do not insist upon, the first furnace ever made for the heating of an American home, so that the place in which it stands becomes not only a cellar but a museum. Anyway it is an early furnace, and belongs to that historic domestic period that might be called the Conquest of Cold by Hot Air. It was one of the first conquerors, and it warms the house in a determined, one-idealized, self-centered fashion that gives no thought to economy of fuel. Fuel was cheaper at the time of the Conquest. I have pointed this out to my landlord—but what's the use?

Furnaces as Advertised

The possession of this ancient furnace has given me a lively interest in furnaces in general, and particularly in furnaces as advertised in the magazines. There is evidently a wide demand for these articles, which have far surpassed the plain utilitarian aspect of my own antique and become objects of art in an appropriate setting super-furnaces in super-cellars.

Often when I descend into the cellar to shake down and feed my antiquity I think of those super-cellars in which the floor is laid in mosaic tile, the walls delicately tinted, the cellar door provided with ornamental ironwork like the door of a bank, and the furnace itself differs from a furnace like mine (says the advertisement) as a well-groomed butler differs from a furnace man. Here, of course, the advertisement must mean an old-fashioned furnace man, for I cannot imagine that any butler could outdo in refined elegance the super-furnace man that labors in harmonious conjunction with the super-furnace. Unlike my cellar, too, there are always polite persons coming and going and enjoying themselves in the super-cellar. The lovely daughter of the house, coming home from a neighborhood call or perhaps a matinee or concert, prefers the ornamental cellar door as an entrance; and the son of the house, home for the holidays and dressed



DRAWN FOR The Christian Science Monitor
She prefers the ornamental cellar door

for the informal evening in proper dinner jacket, oft invites his properly dinner-jacketed college chums to the super-cellar for a merry evening around the pool table. I have never discovered in the picture just where the owner of the super-cellar keeps his coal, but I could no doubt find out if I followed the suggestion of the advertisement to "merely ask your secretary to send your name on your business letterhead today." The difficulty there is that I have no secretary.

But I may look at the pictures, and I dare say they provide equal innocent pleasure for a great many of us who would cheerfully follow the example of "one of the very rich men of the United States" and have our old-fashioned furnace taken out and a super-furnace put in, but can only afford the less expensive pleasure of making the change in our imaginations. We may change our cellar (in imagination) not once but often, and surround the super-furnace with any environment that pleases us from classic Greek to Colonial; a frieze, similar to that of the Parthenon, but showing a succession of handsome youths shoveling in the coal, taking out the ashes, shaking down the super-furnace, and otherwise performing the rites of housewarming, would make an attractive decoration for the Greek super-cellar; and for one of the Colonial period I dare say the manufacturers would provide a four-poster super-furnace.

In the same spirit, with the advertising sections to help us, I imagine, we may make over our utilitarian,

plain-tubbed bathrooms till Cressus himself has nothing more splendid in the way of plunge and shower: we may make over our kitchens until no device for convenience and beauty remains to be added—and when the ice man appears at the door next summer, we wave him away with the casual information that we make our own ice. Nay more, we may even try to imagine that here we get help from the advertising section, and are likely to flounder a perfect domestic employee, one of those big-hearted, thrifty, efficient, old-fashioned



DRAWN FOR The Christian Science Monitor
A merry evening around the pool table

domestic employees who carefully saved the weekly wage in case the employer should ever happen to need it, and to whom paying the weekly wage was just like putting money in the bank, except, of course, that it drew no interest. Even in the good old days, however, such domestic employees were probably rare.

The Economics of the Rich

But these thoughts take me away from my furnace, such as it is; and my gratitude to the advertising section, and those brilliant writers and artists who contribute to it, should not make me forget what I owe to my own antiquity in the cellar for its contribution to my comfort in the house. We cannot all have secretaries to send our names on our business letterheads, nor are we in a position, even without secretaries, to "finance" the thrifty economies of the rich. It is not the custom, I judge, of super-furnace makers to wait for their money until such time as the super-furnace has at last "paid for itself" by saving fuel.

Such as it is, I am grateful to my furnace, such as it is; but think that not so very long ago this present coal-hungry antique might have stood proudly in a cellar as the amazing luxury even of "one of the very rich men of the United States." We are not yet a century away from the heating of houses by open fireplaces, and the rapidity with which our ancestors bricked up their fireplaces and substituted iron stoves for their jolly open fires shows what they thought of those jolly open fires as a means of distributing uniform heat. When it was necessary to do away with the fireplace in order to have the stove, our ancestors unhesitatingly banished the open fire; when the furnace, luxury that it was, allowed those who could afford the change to mobilize all the stoves down cellar in a single super-stove, their descendants recognized the jollity of the open fire and restored the fireplace for its social and enlivening qualities, or impeded its jollity with the gas log that cannot burn up. And there is a good deal to be said for the gas log, though, so far as I know, it lacks a poet. To supply the deficiency:

O, the jolly gas log!

Though it isn't real wood

From a forest or box.

It is almost as good.

Its glow is so cheery.

It makes us feel merry,

Sing derry-down-derry,

The jolly gas log!

My furnace, and for that matter a super-furnace with all the fixings, offers no such visual incentive to domestic cheer as does the open fire; and even the super-cellar in the picture is visibly heated by a steam radiator. Living in a cellar which is neither Colonial, Renaissance, Tudor, Louis Quinze, Greek, Roman, or "Mission," and is not used as a favorite living room by the family, my furnace plots along on its job, and its proud motto might be, "I serve." Visitors, as I have said, if perchance they see it, marvel at its proportions; compared with the size of my house, it might fairly be called a whale of a furnace. But it does its best.

The Blue Horse

The Blue Horse flew along the side of the road with the little blue sleigh behind. He was lank and angular and tufts of brown weeds grew up right through him in an astonishing manner. But he was a jolly sight as he skimmed over the snow to the jingle of the bells. When our brown Dobbins stopped, the Blue Horse stopped too, like a friend, and when we cried "giddap!" the brown horse and the blue started with one accord. Sometimes this paper-thin creature was large and slow, just managing to keep abreast of Dobbins, but at other times, he shrank to the size of a pocket handkerchief and shot on ahead. Once when we were going through a pine wood, we lost the Blue Horse, but as we came out between the open fields he leaped us again. His hoofs made no noise as they struck the icy highway, he kicked up no snow where the wind had trailed a new drift, but for all that he made as good speed as Dobbins and the blue children looked just as happy as we.

The speaker contended that this desire for self-expression should be encouraged, should be the concern of every person in the community. At present the writer who gives the best that is in him in an attempt to describe the life around him, or out of his thought and study to express the ideas that have come to him, is looked upon as sort of anomaly as he moves about among business men who, according to their ideas, are "doing things." This attitude is discouraging the mood out of which literature develops. "As long as you are, even by this passive attitude, discouraging literature, you are hindering, thwarting the only process by which the tradition and life and spirit of your country can find record and interpretation."

"The perverse indifference of a community begets inertia on the part of those who might otherwise be active—and you are indifferent," Professor Broadus said. "Multiply your collective indifference by the number of

THE LITERATURE OF CANADA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The business man's responsibility in the creation of a Canadian literature was the theme around which Prof. E. K. Broadus of the University of Alberta recently wove a forceful and inspiring address which he presented to the Edmonton Board of Trade. He pointed out that there was one sense in which the "made in Canada" slogan about Canadian Book Week is worth considering, and that was an appeal to national pride. "If that pride is anything more than an empty word, it must be due to a feeling on our part that Canada is made up of something more than an empty word, it must be due rather to a feeling that these things, and the physical environment in which they are placed, and the customs under which we live, and the traditions which have been handed down to us all fuse together into a sort of entity, a national individuality of which we form a part, and to which we, in our several ways, all give expression."

Referring to some of the outstanding writers of Canada, Dr. Broadus mentioned Judge Halliburton's "Sam Slick the Clock Maker," in which the life of Nova Scotia in the 1830's is intimately and vividly pictured; the writings of Joseph Howe, who played a great part in the early political history of Nova Scotia. He called attention to the fact that while children in the schools have abundant and ample opportunity to study the pleasant humorous life sketches of English life in the pages of Addison and Washington Irving, they find nothing in their curriculum from the pen of Judge Halliburton, who wrote equally vivid sketches of the early days in their own country; or of the writings of Howe, whose works stand at the turning point of Canadian history.

Reference was made to other Canadian writers who have depicted the life of the people in a vivid manner.

Kerby, in his historical novel,

"The Golden Dog," depicts the history

of the seigneurs of New France;

Drummond, who gives an intimate, homely picture of the habitant of the late days; Louis Hemon, who, in a "wonderful little idyl," "Maria Chapdelaine," gives a sympathetic and vivid picture of the French Canadian farmer struggling amid the great forests to make land for himself; Richardson, Sir Gilbert Parker, Archibald Lampman, and Bliss Carman.

It is not to be contended that the literature which I am urging upon you is a great literature," the speaker continued. "Canada has suffered from more than her fair share of repressive influences. . . . She has not had the

kind of education that comes from a vivid sense of nationality. . . .

The Canadian who has shown any literary premise has been perennially absorbed into the stronger currents that are flowing south of the line. And to be published by a Canadian publisher is almost a confession of inferiority—a tacit admission of failure to gain entrance to the bigger field.

And Canada is comparatively a new country and has had much pioneering to do. Literature is generally—

though by no means always—the fruit of leisure, and leisure has not been plentiful in Canada.

In spite of these difficulties, Professor Broadus pointed out, Canada has a literature which deserves attention, which the loyal Canadian, whether he be a man of books or a busy business man, has no right to neglect.

"Literature is the life around you—the life in which you play a part—literature is simply that life become articulate.

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FARM BLOC CAUSES PARTY FRICITION

The President Is Face to Face With Political Storm Within the Party Just as Congressional Elections Appear on Horizon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In authorizing the call for a conference to deal with agricultural conditions, President Harding has focused attention on the most serious domestic issue confronting the Republican Party, namely, the serious disapproval of the eastern Republicans of the extent to which the farm bloc in Congress is dominating national legislation.

While thoroughly sympathetic with the efforts being made to relieve agriculture and to help the industry out of the post-war slump, the call for the conference was primarily prompted, it is indicated, by the President's realization of the political friction growing out of the domination of legislation by the western-controlled farm bloc.

For months the eastern Republicans have been virtually up in arms. With every advance made by the farm bloc their resentment has increased until the situation has reached the point where the President must decide whether to go along with the farm bloc to maintain the semblance of party solidarity, at the risk of alienating the representatives of the industrial strongholds.

Political Storm Brewing.

The latter became more determined than ever to compel the Administration to take stock, when the farm bloc prevented the repeal of the excess profits tax and the higher brackets of the individual surtaxes, and resentment reached its climax when the opposition of the farm bloc compelled the Administration not to press the passage of the bill to advance \$500,000 to the carriers.

The President, in fact, is face to face with a political storm within the party just as the Congressional elections of this year loom in sight. His action in calling the agricultural conference is an attempt to outline a program which will be an Administration program and so divert attention from the farm bloc as the center of action and incidentally do for the country what the joint commission on agricultural inquiry is doing on Capital Hill. While placing the initiative in the hands of the Administration, the President hopes apparently to carry the farm bloc along and so maintain the unity of the Republican stronghold.

Breach Is Widening.

The bloc is and has been for months a disturbing element; it will be the big issue in domestic policies in the next Congressional fight. Attempts to down it have in effect helped to make the issue more prominent throughout the country, and threats emanating from the standpat element of the Republican Party have been largely responsible for counter threats that an attempt would be made to unite the farmers and Labor in order to capture the machinery of the Republican Party. Rumors are about that even now those who would go forth to capture have selected William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is prominent as a Labor and farm leader, as the standard-bearer of the combination.

The extent of the division in Republican councils over the issue was indicated in recent speeches, one by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in which he assailed the bloc as a vicious influence in American public life; and one by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in which he defended the Congressional organization and the legislation it has sponsored. Mr. Weeks, representing industrial New England, and Mr. Wallace, the agricultural west, have brought the friction in the Cabinet, and summarized themselves the character of the party division which threatens to embarrass President Harding to the utmost.

No Refunding Bill.

In the main the President has done his best to placate the farm bloc; there is grave doubt, however, whether an attempt to steamroller it would have been successful; his aim was to win the support of the bloc and to keep it in line; but the trouble was that the bloc went further than the President cared for, and much further than he could hope to carry the east-

ern Republicans. When the attempt to pass the railroad bill was made the farmer organization countered with a demand for the repeal of the guarantee section of the Esch-Cummins Act and the restoration of state control over intrastate control. To retain the sympathy of the bloc the President thought it best to yield on the railroad refunding bill.

The President made another bid for the support of the organization when in his annual message, he urged the passage of the bill providing for the legislation of cooperative marketing by agricultural bodies, in such a way that they would not be liable to prosecution under the Clayton Act; he also recommended the passage of another measure very dear to the farmer element, namely, the passage of rural credit legislation, whereby money could be loaned on the security of crops and grain in storage; also the appropriation of funds to reclaim 200,000 acres of public domain. All these are on the bloc's program, indicating the President's desire to placate it if possible.

Business Is Restive.

At the same time he has made a bid for the support of Senator Kenyon personally, by intrusting him with the framing of legislation to take care of industrial disputes and to work out some sort of machinery which would deal with strikes and lockouts. Such a bill is in course of preparation, and will be introduced shortly by Senator Kenyon.

The President is then trying to work out legislation which will keep the western Republicans in line and prevent such a denouement as a coalition of farmers and Labor. The big difficulty is that he is coming under heavy fire from the senators and representatives of eastern states. Big business is far from contented with the type of legislation which is being enacted. Resentment centers round the revenue and the railroad legislation. In addition, the representatives of business claim that much of the legislation passed in the past month was on the whole inimical to industrial enterprise and foreign trade. They point to the acts regulating the meat packing industry and the grain exchange; they point to the fact that a sky-high tariff on farm produce was enacted while nothing has been done or is even in sight to protect manufacturers from foreign competition.

Ship Subsidy Proposed.

In face of this record they indicate that the measures recommended by the President in the interest of business met with defeat; they instance the repeal of the excess profits tax and the proposed refunding of the railroad debt; the same is true of the bill for refunding the foreign debt, which is very much approved by American financiers. Now the President has come forward with another proposal in the interest of business, namely the ship subsidy proposition. But this is already threatened with defeat at the hands of western Republicans and southern Democrats.

So far the eastern Republicans have gone along with the Administration; the interest of party solidarity they accepted the rewriting of the tax bill on the floor of the Senate by the agriculturists; they accepted many other measures under duress. Now, however, they are in a very ugly mood. As indicated by Secretary Weeks there is a strong feeling that at the present rate the farmer bloc will swallow the Administration. The President, however, is not ready to declare war, as some Republicans of the Weeks type counsel. His recent maneuver, the calling of an agricultural conference, is designed to produce the illusion that the Administration can swallow the bloc.

MUNICIPAL CAR LINES PROFITABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—San Francisco's municipal street railways, since their inauguration in 1912, have yielded returns of \$16,601,077; an excess of \$5,376,358 over operating costs, according to announcement by the Board of Public Works. The line has charged a five-cent fare ever since it was organized.

Out of the excess, the city has redeemed \$994,800 of the original bond issue, interest has been paid in the entire bond issue, and \$1,500,000 has been spent for extensions, leaving a reserve of more than \$2,000,000.

The system, for which the citizens originally voted \$5,500,000, the report shows, could not be duplicated for less than \$8,000,000. In the time of operation the city treasury has not been drawn upon to pay any part of the original debt.

No Refunding Bill.

In the main the President has done his best to placate the farm bloc; there is grave doubt, however, whether an attempt to steamroller it would have been successful; his aim was to win the support of the bloc and to keep it in line; but the trouble was that the bloc went further than the President cared for, and much further than he could hope to carry the east-

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS ADVISED

Secretary of Labor of the United States Proposes Means of Inducing Naturalization and Aiding Americanization.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has written to Albert Johnson, Representative from the State of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, urging the passage of a bill for compulsory registration, under which every alien coming into the United States would have to pay a registration fee and would be compelled to reregister each year that he remained in the country. Back of this is a plan to "Americanize" every one coming into the country, and if an alien shows no desire to become naturalized, he is to be made to feel unwelcome.

In his letter, Mr. Davis recommends substitution of registration and education for the literacy test. He rejects the proposal that registration could be conducted by the public schools, and urges that it be kept within the naturalization service of the Department of Labor. He says:

"Every alien registration would include the wife and minor children, if any. The purpose shall be primarily to provide for the registration of the immigrant, to assign him educational facilities, and to furnish him information helpful in promoting Americanization."

While denying that it would constitute a system of espionage, Mr. Davis says that it would automatically bring to notice aliens who are anarchists or otherwise undesirable. This has not worked well in the matter of alien seamen, under which guise many undesirables have entered the country and have remained here without arrest, although this is a much better defined class and of smaller range than that of aliens in general.

To give the educational facilities aimed at by the Secretary of Labor would require a large amount of money, which is to be provided from the fees charged to the alien for registration. As little as \$2 for each registration fee, and as much as \$10, has been proposed. This, it is estimated, would run into a total of many millions of dollars a year, and give the branch of government in charge a large sum with which to work. The naturalization service would become the Bureau of Citizenship.

RECEPTION OF ENVOY ENDS FORMALITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were resumed officially late on Saturday, when Karl Lang, chargé d'affaires from the Berlin Government, presented his letters of credence and was received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States.

The chargé presented his credentials to Mr. Hughes at 2:30 o'clock, and at that exact moment were resumed the diplomatic relations which have been broken since February 3, 1917, when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, was handed his passport.

The reception by Secretary Hughes of Mr. Lang was rather an unusual incident, in that Mr. Lang arrived in Washington only last Wednesday, and it has not been customary for new envoys to present their credentials in so short a time after arriving. The haste to have Mr. Lang recognized as Germany's official diplomatic representative was caused by his desire to be

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received with other members of the diplomatic corps by President Harding at the New Year's reception today. In accordance with that desire State Department officials arranged the audience with the Secretary, and it is expected that Mr. Lang will be received with the other diplomats by the President on New Year's Day.

The new Austrian chargé, Edgar A. G. Prochnik, also will be among those to be greeted by President Harding at his reception. Mr. Prochnik, who has been in this country for some time looking after Austrian interests in an unofficial capacity, presented his credentials early last week.

NEW YORK TIMES PLANS TO DOUBLE PRESENT CAPACITY

NEW YORK, New York.—Announcement is made by the New York Times that in the course of the next few months it will double the size and capacity of its various departments by the erection of an 11-story building adjoining the present annex on West Forty-Third Street.

The new structure will give an added 10,000 square feet to the pressroom below the street level and the same amount of space to the composing room on the fourth floor, both of which have been for several years inadequate to the demands made upon them.

Floors in the new building will

be carried at the same level as those in the present structure, so the 10,000 square feet of space may be added, throwing the combined area on each of the lower floors into one vast room 243 feet long by 100 feet deep if necessary, although final details of the plans have not yet been worked out. The basement and sub-basement of the new building will be given over to the pressroom, as they are in the annex.

New presses are to be added, and they will occupy the combined space, doubling the capacity of the pressroom, which is approximately 700,000 copies of the Sunday Times.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Unemployment in New York City during the past two months showed a decided decrease, amounting to half of 1 per cent of those gainfully employed, according to statistics collected by the committee on unemployment statistics, appointed as an adjunct to President Harding's conference on unemployment.

The class of employment which showed the greatest increase in unemployment was the retail trade, classified under clerical occupations and trades, in which the reduction was from 9 to 5 per cent of those employed, according to the census.

Other businesses classified under this head showed practically no change. In transportation, where the percentage of unemployed is greatest of all, especially among longshoremen, stevedores and the like, there had been a reduction from 26 to 24 per cent.

The greatest increase in unemployment was in the building trades, mostly from seasonal conditions, this showing especially in the case of structural steel workers and others connected with large office and factory building construction. Others that showed slight increases were factory workers in wholesale trades.

In professional service there was a slight increase of employment, showing best among actors and engineers.

TAX CHANGES ARE MADE EFFECTIVE

Railroad Fares, Freight, Express and Parcel Post Will Lose Their War Tax and Many So-Called Luxury Taxes Removed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—(By The Associated Press)—Changes in federal taxes voted by Congress in November came into full force yesterday. Here is how they will affect the citizen:

When you ride on a railroad train or an inland or coastwise steamer you no longer will have to pay the government 8 per cent of the amount of your fare and 1 per cent of the cost of your seat, berth or stateroom.

When you ship freight you will not be assessed an extra 3 per cent of the cost. Likewise, you can send packages by express or parcel post without having to pay a "war tax."

When you go to a soda fountain you will no longer find Uncle Sam holding out his hand for a cent on each 10 cents or a fraction of that amount that you pay the clerk for a drink or a platter of ice cream.

If you want to wear a pair of shoes costing more than \$10 or a shirt costing more than \$3 you will not have to pay a tax. These and all of the other so-called luxury taxes on clothing, as well as on umbrellas, parasols, picture frames, trunks, valises, pocketbooks, etc., go into the discard.

If you live in a place that can still boast of a 10-cent movie show or other place of amusement you will not be assessed a penny tax. If the charge exceeds 10 cents, however, you will continue to pay a levy at the present rate of a cent for each 10 cents or fraction.

All heads of families with dependents will get a slight reduction in their income taxes during the new year, the extent being \$8 for each dependent as a result of the increase from \$200 to \$400 in the exemption on account of dependents.

If you are married and your net income in 1921 was \$5000 or less, however, you will get a still further reduction in taxes as the normal exemption for married men in this class has been increased from \$2000 to \$2500. Single men are given no additional exemption and can deduct only \$1000 from their net income.

Whether you are single or married, if you made a gain from the sale of capital assets, such as a building or stocks or bonds, you can pay the tax on this gain at the corporation rate of 12½ per cent, instead of at the surtax rate if you so elect.

If your income is such as to put you in the surtax paying class you will pay in 1922 at the old war rates, but in 1923 you will pay at the new

rates, which become effective today and which provide for some reduction all along the line with the maximum at 50 per cent on \$200,000 instead of 65 per cent on \$1,000,000 or more.

Some classes of business, big and little, receive relief under the new tax bill, but other classes will have their taxes increased. Corporations which did not fall within the excess profit-making class during the war will have their taxes advanced through the increase of 2½ per cent in the corporation income tax. Corporations within this class include the railroads and public utilities, the incomes of which are regulated by federal or state commissions through control over rates.

The excess profits tax is repealed, effective tomorrow, but the result will not be reflected in federal revenues until the calendar year 1923, as this year this tax will be paid on the basis of the profits made in 1921. Likewise corporations will not begin to pay at the increased normal income tax rate until 1923.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BONDS ARE CALLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Americans, holding pre-war bonds of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy were requested on Saturday by the State Department to send in their bonds to the department.

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

ALIEN LAND LAW CASES APPEALED

Supreme Court Will Pass on
Validity of California Act and
Also Cropping and Crop-Sharing
Contracts With Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Two separate appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, one appeal by the State of California, and the other by the American and Japanese plaintiffs in the original suit, are to be the result of the decision recently rendered by the United States District Court here on the California Alien Land Law. The decision really consists of two decisions, one of which will be appealed by the State and the other by the plaintiffs against the law. One decision, to the effect that the California Alien Land Law is constitutional, and that, as a consequence, Japanese or other aliens ineligible to citizenship in the United States, may not lease or own agricultural lands in California, will be appealed by the Japanese Association of California, the state branch of the American Japanese Association, through which the Tokyo Government orders and controls the Japanese Empire of 150,000 aliens in the United States. The other decision, issued at the same time, to the effect that Japanese may make "cropping contracts," and "crop-sharing contracts," on land in California, will be appealed by the State, according to announcement by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of the State.

The decision of the district court upholding the California Alien Land Law was unanimous, but in the decision supporting the right of the alien to enter into cropping and crop-sharing contracts, Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe, of Los Angeles, differed from his companions on the court. Judges William H. Hunt and M. T. Dooling, and rendered a dissenting opinion. The form in which the matter came before the United States District Court was a suit by J. J. O'Brien, a landowner of Santa Clara County, and J. Inuyu, a Japanese, on the one hand as plaintiffs, and the State of California as defendant. O'Brien and Inuyu had entered into a crop-sharing agreement, and it was placed before the court as a test case. In his dissenting opinion, Judge Bledsoe says that the "whole procedure exhibits a subtle attempt to save the substance through the sacrifice of the form," and that continues:

"We have in this case actual possession by the alien, uninterfered with and unimpeded for a full period of four years, on a particularly described tract of agricultural land, being according to the alien and his agents and employees, by a contract in writing, together with the further right within a reasonable time after the termination of the contract to return upon the land for the purpose of removing his half of the crops grown thereon. It seems clear to me, despite the actual words used to evidence the agreement that the alien, in pursuance of such contract, will be in the enjoyment of an interest in an enforceable right in and to the land in question."

"If the right of a cultivator of land to cultivate it without interference in any way, by any person whatsoever, and the right of his various employees to live on the land 'without let or hindrance' for a period of years, does not involve an exclusive possession on his part, it is difficult to characterize the real nature of the arrangement."

After reciting these factors of dissent, Judge Bledsoe assigns his legal reasons for concurring in the general decision, as follows:

"The contract does contain, however,

the following portentous language: 'Provided, that the cropper shall have no interest or estate whatsoever in the land described herein.' . . . I am persuaded that the clause quoted will operate as an estoppel, in favor of either party to the contract, no less than in favor of the state, in the event, under appropriate proceedings, a right in the land on the part of the alien should be asserted."

Judges Dooling and Hunt, in their opinion, after mentioning several pertinent cases, remarked:

"From this general résumé of cases and consideration of the contract under investigation, it appears that the intention of the parties, as far as it can be gathered from the instrument itself, is to make a cropper's contract, and not a lease. The great purpose of the statute of California was and is, apparently, to prevent ownership and legal interest in farming lands from passing to aliens, who never could become citizens. And there is nothing from which it can be legitimately inferred that the design of the law is to prevent an alien from entering into a cropping agreement whereby he gives his labor for a share in the crops to be raised."

The Supreme Court of the United States not only will pass upon the validity of the California Alien Land Law, but upon the legality of cropping and crop-sharing contracts between American landowners and alien laborers, as well.

According to J. M. Inman, member of the state senate, and author of the California Alien Land Law, as well as president of the Japanese Exclusion League of California, the decision of the federal court legalizing crop-sharing contracts by aliens is a serious blow to the alien land law in general and serves, in fact, to nullify that statute "by permitting evasions of its provisions."

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Inman said:

"The act was drawn with the intent of stopping crop contracts, and we had no idea but that it would and did prohibit just this sort of agreements. We drew the law as closely as possible without infringing on any of the rights guaranteed Japanese in their country's treaty with the United States. In my opinion, the decision of the federal court to a large extent nullifies the anti-alien law. To the Japanese, who are eager to control our agricultural lands, a cropping contract is as good as a lease. The law still may prevent the Japanese from getting possession of agricultural lands on a large scale, but nevertheless, the decision will serve to aid them in evading obedience to the law. Ever since the alien land law was adopted, in November, 1920, the Japanese have had their attorneys in all parts of the state busy trying to work out some scheme to evade the law. They finally hit upon the cropping contract plan, with the result observed in the recent decision of the federal district court."

EMPLOYERS LOCK OUT PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the expiration of an agreement between the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade and the Photo-Engravers Union, 1500 workmen were locked out of their 75 shops on Saturday by the employers. The posting of the notice that shops would not reopen tomorrow was the culmination of the employers' attempt to extend the working week from 44 to 48 hours.

Edward J. Volz, president of the local union, said that an effort had been made to have the men continue work pending negotiations and the lockout was a surprise. He said that he believed it to be the result of a national drive against the unions by the American Association of Photo-Engravers.

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COURT RELEASES HOSPITAL PATIENT

Child, Held by Chicago Authorities for Alleged Experimentation, Freed Upon Department's Showing of Her Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the discovery of reports that should have released Minnie Sampson from the Contagious Disease Hospital some 10 days ago, Judge Phillip Sullivan of the Circuit Court of Cook County, ordered Dr. John Dill Robertson to deliver her on Saturday to her father, Thomas Sampson.

Minnie had been detained at the City Hospital since October 7 against the protests of her father. He claimed her detention was illegal. He charged she was being held for experimental purposes. G. C. Geier, his attorney, pointed to the fact that guinea pigs are kept at the hospital, used for experiments, and for the manufacture of antitoxins.

Mr. Sampson told him he had visited Minnie daily at the hospital. He was never allowed in the same room with his daughter. The only time he ever saw her was when she was in the "tube room." Then he was allowed to look through a glass at her.

Shortly after going to the hospital she had improved, he said, but his requests for her removal had been persistently refused. For weeks he was put off with daily promises of release on the next day. She was supposed to be suffering from diphtheria when she was taken to the hospital. The officials began telling him she had recovered, but now had scarlet fever.

Other parents were said to have been besieging the hospital trying to get their children. Mr. Sampson went into court and asked a writ of habeas corpus. "It was not proved that any children had been held for experimentation, but Mr. Sampson got his child. Hospital doctors admitted she had been getting better lately, but wouldn't be ready for release for perhaps a week. The judge ordered her released on Saturday.

A trap into which Judge Sullivan led the health department forces apparently was a decisive consideration in his action. Some 25 reports of "culture" taken from the child at the hospital were under examination in evidence.

"How many negative reports did you say are required to show that a patient no longer has diphtheria?" asked Judge Sullivan.

"State Board of Health regulations say two consecutive negative reports," said the health department attorney. "Here are two consecutive negative

reports, dated December 18 and 19; take a look at them," said the Judge, handing down two blue slips. Dr. Robertson, his assistants, attorney, and doctors from the hospital, looked them over and passed them around. Judge Sullivan smiled at the speechless group.

"Gentlemen, let's take a recess," he said. Thus was foreshadowed the release of the child, ordered later in the afternoon. The court acceded to Dr. Robertson's demand that he be allowed to keep the home under quarantine, under usual regulations.

Dr. Robertson said he wanted it distinctly understood the child is still under his jurisdiction, as there has been a great deal of publicity over the affair, causing much trouble at the hospital, and he didn't want the public "to get the wrong idea."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Human life has been safer during the past year because of prohibition, according to William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

"The American people at first assumed that the liquor traffic would obey the law, and that the officials would be able to enforce it. They are at last waking up to the fact that the liquor traffic has no intention of yielding to anything except force, and that the public officials are unable to supply sufficient force without the backing of an aggressive, functioning public sentiment in behalf of any law in order to uphold every other law," said Mr. Anderson.

"The fun is fading of liquor for parents who see their children becoming not only drunkards but on friendly terms with outlawry. The new year comes in with promise of greater benefits from prohibition not merely because of more rigid enforcement, but because more drinking men are putting patriotism above appetite. In addition, as a by-product, the country will receive the beginning of a new baptism of respect for the sanctity of law generally."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New Year's Eve was celebrated with the usual gaiety here, but, according to police reports, with more regard for law and order than on many former occasions. Although the festivities were on the whole dry, a few cafes and restaurants to which patrons had carried their own liquor in bags and suitcases, were raided. It was reported that an injunction was secured in advance to restrain one well known restaurant from carrying on the wet program it was alleged to have formulated.

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BRITISH WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE ACTIVE

"Blue Triangle" Centers Afford
Ample Opportunity for Vocational
and Social Benefits

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

LONDON, England—The various girls' and women's clubs organized by the Young Women's Christian Association in Great Britain are increasing in number, and are also considerably widening their scope. One of the most important of these is the Portman Blue Triangle Club, situated at 12 Grosvenor Place, London. It was originally intended for the use of educated girls in uniform, and at one time less than 19 different women's war organizations were represented in its membership.

Early in 1919 the members of this organization expressed a desire to have their club placed upon a permanent basis, and Lady Selby Bigg, the Hon. Emily Kinnaid and others, interested themselves keenly in this question. An essential qualification for membership is either war service in a recognized organization, or work entailing some form of social service.

Food Sold Cheaply

The membership is now well over 800, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on a recent visit to the club found a charming spirit of camaraderie among those using the club premises. The great majority of the girls are earning their living in one form or another, and the teenage arrangements are quite simple. The members wait upon themselves and their friends, and the charge for food is only a fraction over cost price. Some of the members have formed a small society to visit one of the poorest Y. W. C. A. centers in the neighborhood of Vauxhall where voluntary help is much needed. "We must hope," said Lady Selby Bigg, "that this branch of the work will be extended, for until the barriers of class are broken down, it will be difficult to proceed with real social reconstruction."

In some of the provincial towns these clubs are becoming very popular; most of the girls go out to work, and there has been little relaxation for their evenings. They want change and enjoyment, and very often there

is nothing but an indifferent cinema, a variety entertainment or a local concert. Such a club—run on a large scale—opens up a new vista to these young persons. In Walsall, the Blue Triangle Club is part of the life of the town, the girls flock to it and the register shows that the average number of attendances in the week is from 800 to 900. The members take part in various kinds of social work in the town, the club funds are largely raised by the efforts of the members, and the whole atmosphere is one of service.

Dramatic Activities

A smaller club in a northern town is also doing excellent work. The members are younger than those at Walsall and discipline is probably more difficult to obtain. Some of the members have found the way out by instituting a dramatic class. They take themselves and their "art" very seriously, and find the study of their parts of absorbing interest throughout the winter months, thus providing an outlet for their superfluous energies. Other members have organized a "play center" for the children of the town. The boys used to come, rather shyly, to the social evenings, but now they have a dramatic class of their own and compete with the girls in their enthusiasm for their parts.

The aim of the Y. W. C. A. is to have a Blue Triangle Club or center in every large town in the Kingdom, and to judge from those visited, it is very certain that something of the kind would be of inestimable value to girls in crowded industrial centers.

WOMEN AS CENSORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Believing that a censor board composed of one man and two women will do better work than one made up of two men and one woman as heretofore, Herbert Greenfield has appointed Mrs. Neville Harbottle and Mrs. James McCaig to act with chief censor Howard Douglas on the Alberta Moving Picture Censor Board. Both women are considered eminently fitted for the responsibility which devolves upon them. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Greenfield expressed the opinion that women were best qualified to judge as to the pictures suitable for exhibition in the province; and as to the influence of different types of pictures on the youth of the province.

The chamber declares that the federation has completely ignored the economic position of the coal trade.

TRANSVAAL COLLIERY EMPLOYEES' POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The Chamber of Mines (Collieries Committee) has sent a communication to the South African Industrial Federation in regard to the position of colliery employees. The Chamber emphasizes that reduction in wages will have to be made all round if the trade is to be held, and that pence per ton will be the governing factor in the end. The collieries are faced with two alternatives. If they continue working at the present narrow margin they must limit their output to the requirements of the best paying trade, and as tonnage is an important factor in the cost of production, such limitation must inevitably bring about an increase in the cost per ton, which in turn would handicap other industries. An enforced policy of this nature would be calamitous to the country as a whole.

The other alternative is to bring about a decrease in the cost of production and to hold and even increase the present trade, thus maintaining and possibly increasing the employment on the collieries, the railways and harbors, and in any industries which use coal.

This can only be accomplished by maintaining and increasing the overseas trade, and to do this prices must be cut to meet the world's competition. It is pointed out that the cost of fuel has been so reduced as to render it a most formidable competitor.

The collieries propose to pursue the second alternative. "They are not," continues the letter, "prepared to sit still and see all the coal trade they have built up drift to other countries, and if they fail to hold and increase the trade outside the Union it will be due to causes outside their control, such as railage and sea freight."

MADRID WELCOMES ARMY COMMANDER

Visit to Capital of General Berenguer, High Commissioner in Morocco, Is Made the Occasion for a Great Reception

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The coming of General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, to Madrid for the first time since he became so much engaged with the new campaign against the rebels in the country round Melilla, to confer with the government on the present situation and future plans, was made the occasion for one of the most remarkable receptions of a Spaniard ever seen in the capital in these times. Practically the whole of official Spain, from the King downward, and much that was unofficial but still highly distinguished, went down to the Atocha station to welcome him. General Berenguer arrived in the early morning by the Andalusian express and, not having the slightest idea what was ahead of him, was in uniform with a soft hat.

Seeing the King on the platform waiting for him with open arms, he was much confused and murmured that he ought to have been told what was about to be done so that at least he might have worn uniform to meet the King, but the War Minister, Mr. de la Cerva, declared that the idea had been to give him a little surprise. The King chatted with him for a few minutes, and the two then walked toward the entrance to the station, from where shortly afterward the King drove away in his automobile.

Conference With King

Practically the whole of the government was on the station platform. There was the Premier, Anthony Maura, and the ministers of War, Labor, Foreign Affairs, Marine, Public Works, Grace and Justice, Education and the Interior. There were also the Infante Fernando, the Captain-General of Madrid (the Marquess de Estella), the Civil Governor, a number of former ministers and enough generals, as it seemed, to control a fair-sized army. Some newspaper reporters worked their way up to the High Commissioner when opportunity occurred, and asked if he could not tell them anything about Morocco. The general answered that there was not a word to be said until he had conferred with the government. He went forthwith to the palace to pay his respects to the Queen, and "was next entertained to lunch at the Ministry of War, the King presiding, while the guests included most members of the government and a whole host of other dignitaries. After this the business part of the visit began in earnest. So far all that General Berenguer would say was that all was going well in Morocco, and that for his own part all that he had done had been to wait until the government sent him what he asked for. "Spain has done all the rest," he said.

During the remainder of that day and on the whole of the following one, General Berenguer was engaged in close discussion with various entities. First there was a two hours' conference with the King, and then one with the Premier which lasted from 10 at night until 1 the next morning. After a night's rest he was again at the Ministry of War at 9 o'clock to beat out all the big questions with Mr. de la Cerva, these two representing to many people the two most active and energetic individuals in Spain, rising earliest, taking least rest, and working longest. They shut themselves up in Mr. de la Cerva's room, and orders were given that on no account were they to be interrupted, and they remained in conference for four hours until 1 o'clock. Afterward there was a lunch in honor of the general at the royal palace.

Echoes of Melilla Disaster

It was quite evidently desirable or necessary to give General Berenguer a good reception when he came to Madrid in circumstances like the present. He had had four months of unceasing and the most strenuous work in circumstances of great anxiety and difficulty, with the fate of Spanish Morocco depending upon the issue and the whole of the country watching him. In the mass of general opinion he has done well; Mr. de la Cerva plainly says that he has established himself as one of the finest military figures of the epoch. But it was almost equally inevitable that some political capital should be made of the circumstances of the reception, especially as even then the debate on Morocco was being continued in the Cortes and a few deputies were evincing increasing anxiety to get to the bottom of the great question as to who was responsible for the Melilla disaster, certain elements hinting that General Berenguer himself was not wholly free from blame in the sense that he knew what General Silvestre was doing or was likely to do and ought to have interfered in time.

The politicians who are addicted to this group have put forth the notion that the demonstration of welcome at the Atocha station, headed by the King himself and assisted by everybody who was anybody in Madrid, was organized specially by Mr. de la Cerva, the War Minister, to demonstrate to the aforesaid parliamentary critics that he and the government did not care a fig for what they did and said in the Chamber. There have also been set in circulation once again rumors to the effect that General Berenguer wishes to resign, and that it is his firm intention to do so immediately, "not wholly because of differences of opinion between himself and certain high governmental authorities as to what the future course of procedure should be in Morocco, but because he wishes to have complete liberty of action and to further

to defend in the Chamber his own conduct, and to press there his views as to what ought to be done in the Protectorate.

Possibility of Resignation

Further, upon the question of the possibility of his resignation, it is said that this would now be very welcome to Mr. Maura, if indeed the suggestion in the first place has not come from him, since, with General Berenguer out of the way, the Premier could set about reconstructing the high commissionership according to his own tastes, and would immediately place the office in the hands of a civil instead of a military administrator. These are the rumors in progress, and no opinion can safely be expressed concerning them except that a large section of the more thoughtful public views with anxiety the apparent efforts of the Premier to overthrow existing arrangements almost entirely upon his own initiative. They are the rumors in progress, and no opinion can safely be expressed concerning them except that a large section of the more thoughtful public views with anxiety the apparent efforts of the Premier to overthrow existing arrangements almost entirely upon his own initiative.

To the young men and women who place their Germanism above everything else, who are prepared, with vigorous hands and warm hearts, to take part in the task of Germany's reconstruction, belong numerous Jews. They call themselves National Germans because their whole being is rooted in the German nation. They have given their best for Germany in war and in peace. They hate profiteers and speculators, illegal and dishonest business methods, the spirit of frivolity, and mad striving for pleasure, aggressive and sly cunning as much as do their fellow countrymen of other creeds. And in spite of that fact, a section of German youth refuses to us the right of collaboration because they apparently forget that among Jews, as among others, there are good and bad, worthy and unworthy!

Appeal to German Youth

"Our appeal is addressed to the non-Jewish students of all German high schools, to all young Germans eager for the good of Germany. Do not (we say) allow yourselves to be influenced by catchwords and popular cries! Decide for yourself who will be your collaborators in the work of Germany's reconstruction! Do not refuse to accept the fellowship and collaboration of Jews simply because they happen to be Jews, but differentiate between the worthy and the unworthy in this respect among them! Fight for German culture, whose champions we are as much as you! We, nationally-minded Jews, do not ask you to work with us without knowing us. We do ask, however, that before rejecting our offers of collaboration, you should try to know and understand us. Do not do an injustice to Germany by rejecting the hands which want to work for her reconstruction!"

The other notable public manifestation on the part of German Jewry was made at a meeting, to which the entire German press gave great publicity, of the "Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith" held recently in Berlin. At that meeting vigorous speeches proclaiming the intense devotion of German Jews to their country and protesting against the anti-Jewish movement were delivered by leading Jews.

Dr. Rieger of Brunswick said that no Jews entertained to the countries to which they belonged the devotion felt by German Jews for Germany. "The German Jew looked on Germany as his Fatherland, to be championed alike in prosperity and in periods of sorrow," he added.

Propaganda Analyzed

A striking speech from Dr. Hollander of Berlin followed. He analyzed the reasons for the violent anti-Jewish campaign which certain elements in Germany have been conducting, and pointed out that the blame for every disaster which afflicted the Fatherland was apportioned to the Jews. "Such men," he continued, "as General Ludendorff and Colonel Bauer, Ludendorff's friend, for example, recently made demagogic attacks upon the Jews which are quite unfounded. The reproach is leveled on the Jews by German Nationalists that they are internationalists and stirrers-up of class hatreds. Certainly, among Jews as among non-Jews, there are such people against whom that accusation can be leveled; but to confuse the exceptions with the vast mass is wrong."

"The accusation of cowardice now being brought against the Jews is also without foundation, as statistics in regard to Jews in the world war would prove. The German Jews offered enormous sacrifices for the common cause of the German Fatherland during the war, and they indignantly protest against the accusations now being leveled at them."

After various women speakers had also protested against the "disgraceful campaign" now being conducted against the German Jews, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "The Central Association of German citizens of Jewish faith have rallied, since its foundation, German Jews to the German flag. They will not allow themselves to be prevented from carrying out their patriotic duties through anti-Jewish threats or a popular campaign of hate."

Even the notorious Berlin anti-Jewish press, in reporting the proceedings referred to, admit that during the war and since the armistice large numbers of Jews have shown themselves to be loyal and honorable citizens.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION TO BRANCH OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A campaign for nation-wide expansion for the English-Speaking Union was begun yesterday, according to an announcement by John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and president of the English-Speaking Union of the United States. Mr. Davis said that the closing months of the year 1921 had witnessed the beginning of a splendid demonstration of good will and cooperation between nations which it remains for the new year to further.

JEWS OF GERMANY REAFFIRM LOYALTY

Jewish Section of the Population Protests Vigorously Against Attacks on Their Integrity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Two very notable declarations recently made here have once more directed public attention to the very important Jewish problem. One took the form of a proclamation issued to the south of Germany, of which the following is the text:

"To the young men and women who place their Germanism above everything else, who are prepared, with vigorous hands and warm hearts, to take part in the task of Germany's reconstruction, belong numerous Jews. They call themselves National Germans because their whole being is rooted in the German nation. They have given their best for Germany in war and in peace. They hate profiteers and speculators, illegal and dishonest business methods, the spirit of frivolity, and mad striving for pleasure, aggressive and sly cunning as much as do their fellow countrymen of other creeds. And in spite of that fact, a section of German youth refuses to us the right of collaboration because they apparently forget that among Jews, as among others, there are good and bad, worthy and unworthy!

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Fight for German culture, whose champions we are as much as you! We, nationally-minded Jews, do not ask you to work with us without knowing us. We do ask, however, that before rejecting our offers of collaboration, you should try to know and understand us. Do not do an injustice to Germany by rejecting the hands which want to work for her reconstruction!"

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Dr. Rieger of Brunswick said that no Jews entertained to the countries to which they belonged the devotion felt by German Jews for Germany.

"The German Jew looked on Germany as his Fatherland, to be championed alike in prosperity and in periods of sorrow," he added.

The High Commissioner answered that the question was very interesting and he was glad that it had been asked. "Merely material reconquest would not be enough," he said. "It is essential that the tribes should be sent back to their homes disarmed like rebel culprits who have just been submitted to a fair and severe judgment. Punishment must not be inflicted with any systematic cruelty, but with what is due in the strictest justice before the face of Europe and in the name of the civilization that we represent, which cannot allow such frightful horrors as those of last July and the assassinations at Monte Arruit in August to be perpetrated with impunity and to pass without the most serious notice."

"It would be stupid," the High Commissioner continued, "to speak of the repatriation of our soldiers in Morocco as long as the complete reconquest and the settlement are not consummated facts, because possession with the enemy in ambush is not the kind of possession with which the serious work of Protectorate may be carried on. That sort of thing, without power to assist the surrendered natives against the rebels, would result in a mere caricature of a Protectorate."

"For this reason not a single soldier

can be taken away from Africa so long as the tribes have not come forward to answer for what they have done, and justice is more more re-established to continue the work of civilization.

If we merely reached

and to this extent really nothing would have been done after all. We must consequently stay there and give the impression of our sovereignty over the territory. When arms have made the

Protectorate secure, then will be the time to start the civil procedure with its excellent colonizing functions. As to an apparent lull, in the operations just now, it has to be remembered that in Morocco there are falling what the natives call the first rains, and they fall very heavily. As December advances we enter into the North African spring, and then there will be forward movements. They will take place simultaneously at each end of the zone, and I shall alternate from one end to the other as my presence may be needed at either."

After various women speakers had also protested against the "disgraceful campaign" now being conducted against the German Jews, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "The Central Association of German citizens of Jewish faith have rallied, since its foundation, German Jews to the German flag. They will not allow themselves to be prevented from carrying out their patriotic duties through anti-Jewish threats or a popular campaign of hate."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pioneers at the Cape

There was a time when the seamen of Europe were as ignorant of what they would find if they continued to sail down the coast of Africa as they were of what lay to the west across the Atlantic. In those far-off days of doubt and adventure the Portuguese were among the leading mariners of the world, and to one of their nation, Bartholemew Diaz, fell the glory of first rounding the Cape. He called it the Cape of Storms, but the Portuguese King was so delighted with the discovery that he changed the name to Good Hope. A new sea route was now open to India from the west, and the Portuguese, followed in time by Dutch, French and English, started trade with the East by way of the Cape.

Sailing vessels in the past took some months on the voyage and Table Bay became a welcome and customary port of call for ships passing to and fro, as there a fresh stream ran down from Table Mountain, and the natives would barter food for beads and trinkets. The beach here was also used as a post office, packages of letters, to be picked up by the next vessel, being placed under large stones which were engraved with the name of the ship that left them, and of its captain, and with date of arrival and departure. One such stone left in 1622 by an English ship returning from Surat is to be seen at the general post office in Cape Town; after the usual particulars are the words, "Heare under looks for letters."

Then there came a day that was the starting point of the whole future history of Cape Colony. A Dutch vessel was wrecked at Table Bay; its crew got safely to land but had to wait several months before a ship arrived to take them off. A sailor is a good hand at making the best of things, and these Dutchmen settled themselves down on a spot now covered by Cape Town, planted vegetables and obtained meat through friendly intercourse with the natives. When they reached home, the Dutch East India Company was so struck with the report of their doings, that it was decided to carry out their work on a larger scale, and to provide a regular victualling station for their ships. Accordingly three were sent off, under command of Johan van Riebeeck, to take possession of Table Bay, and on April 6 and 7, 1652, he and his party of about 100 men, with some women and children, landed on the shore that lies between the sea and Table Mountain. Here was absolutely nothing for their reception but the barren land backed by wild mountains, with wild beasts and savages for their only neighbors. Even van Riebeeck, who seems to have been generally energetic and optimistic, found it "lonesome and melancholy." He put up what temporary shelter was possible, and set about fulfilling his orders, which were to build a fort, plant a garden, and to keep friends with the natives. These belonged to the lowest tribes of savages; the Dutch gave them the name of Hottentots, as expressive of their stammering speech, which was accompanied by a curious click of the tongue; some one described them as "clocking like Turkey cocks."

Van Riebeeck lost no time in digging the foundations of his fort, planting his kitchen garden, and making a canal. The garden he began grew to be a sight for visitors, with fruit trees from every country, and beds stocked with flowers of "singular good smell and beauty."

clover knee high, and flourishing corn fields at "Rondbosch" and Van Riebeeck took all the Dutch women in his wagon to spend the day out there and "give them a little pleasure."

By the end of the century there were 80 houses in this old Dutch cape settlement, and pictures of Dutch homes—long one-storyed white buildings with red-thatched roofs and picturesque gables, make us regret that any should have disappeared. Beautiful memorials of the pioneering days are the magnificent oaks which were imported and planted all over the sun-

ning birds no longer poised over the hedge in search of honey. The last guest went and the big house once more lost its friendly, sunshiny look, for the big shutters were on and the sun could not shine on the many windows and reflect the red and gold sunset from over behind the orchard. One gray day the hedge felt something cold and wet softly caressing its yellow and brown leaves.

"Who are you?" asked the hedge, "I do not remember having met you before."

"You don't know us?" all the little

My Mother's Ring

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My mother has an opal ring.
A dainty, softly glowing thing
Which like a rainbow seems.
It flashes red, then green, then blue,
Its colors are of every hue;
The lovely jewel gleams
Upon her finger. When the sun
Has gone to bed and day is done,
My mother's ring I wear,
And watch the firelight make it shine
As if a bit of sunset fine
Had been imprisoned there.

Charlie's sister. "Yes, I'm going to school," called Jamie.

"What will you do there today, Jamie?" went on Christine.

"French," said Jamie.

"And do you like French?" persisted the friendly little voice.

"I don't know any and it seems hard to learn," blurted forth Jamie.

"I know something you can learn," came the reply. "D'you see this tree I'm in? D'you know that in French, Jamie?" Jamie felt a sudden interest awaken in him. No, he didn't know.

"Because I'll tell you, and then you'll

pull, his master walked in front of him, holding out a small branch. This plan was a great success, as Benjy was so keen to get the twig that he quite forgot the weight behind him and raced across the orchard. From now on he was very big enough to be driven about the roads. Benjy is still very playful and often stands up on his hind legs and sometimes pretends to butt his master, but he is very friendly and will follow him like a dog when he goes for a walk.

The Wind Riders

White Wings had not long to wait for her maiden trip. The day after she was completed a strong, steady wind blew out of the west and her four young builders and owners made preparations for an extended cruise. They collected some old buffalo robes with which they lined the cockpit, filled valise with grub and thermos bottles of hot cocoa, and felt ready for whatever the day should bring forth.

Dick was chosen captain. The boys never started on an expedition without first arranging for some one to give commands. It taught the art of prompt obedience as well as the power to command, both "lessons necessary to know."

"Up with the mainsail," thundered the captain, and the big white sail slipped up the mast without a hitch. The peak was then pulled taut, the halliards crisscrossed in true nautical style around the cleats and, while the sails flapped and rippled, impatient to be gone, the crew stowed themselves snugly into the tiny cockpit at the stern, with only their eyes showing between robe and cap. Dick's right hand was on the long tiller.

"Jack, pull over the boom till she fills," commanded Dick. Immediately the blunt nose of the triangular craft slewed sideways, the sail bulged out—and they were off. Ice boat sailing was a new experience to most of them. A water boat would start almost imperceptibly, gather way slowly and continue with dignified pace. Not so with White Wings. Her action was more like that of a stone from a catapult—leap into space. The two-mile tract across and up river was accomplished almost before they had got comfortably settled into their places. Then Dick threw over the tiller and they were racing furiously for the other shore.

"Jimminy, but this is great!" shouted Bobby. "How fast do you believe we're going?"

"Forty miles," guessed Fred, who was lying next to him.

"More like fifty," corrected Jack.

"Shucks, the wind's not that fast," retorted Fred.

"No matter, these ice boats go faster than the wind I'm told. Did you see us go past that pier? Aren't we humming?"

They were indeed humming. The wind of their going kept them ducked as far down as possible, but they managed to peek out at the flowing panorama of smooth ice and low, blue shores and snow-capped piers. The wind was directly down river, which meant continuous tacking. However, an ice boat sails very close to the wind and they made splendid progress. They had no plans or destination. They would go as far as they liked, eat when they liked and come home when they liked. The cruise was exhilarating that no one wanted to call a halt, and they were nearly to the Shaw Falls, 60 miles from home, before they dropped the sail and came to "anchor" in the lee of a clump of pine trees.

Driftwood was gathered on the beach and a huge bonfire roared its red flames into the frosty air. Then they attacked the basket of food, and I fear they talked with their mouths full, they were so enthusiastic over the sailing qualities of White Wings.

"Let's not be in a hurry to start back," said Fred. "With this wind behind us we would be home in an hour almost."

"Of course there's no hurry," agreed Dick. "We can camp here just as though it were summer until say 6 o'clock. What do you say?"

The boys fell in with the plan and for the rest of the afternoon roamed about the pine wood, visited a country store back on the hill, where they purchased peanuts and bar chocolate, and kept the fire blazing merrily on the beach. At 4 they noticed the clouds were thickening and by 6 a blustery blizzard was in full swing. However, the wind still came from the west and they felt that the snow would only add to the zest of the homeward journey.

"They were right. As they started off it seemed as though they were moving seaward into fog and vast gray distances. The wind was like a broom sweeping the surface clean and there were no objects in the upper reaches to slow them down. It seemed very snug and cozy in the cockpit under the buffalo robes. Going with the gale they were scarcely aware of its presence, except for the whirling streamers of snow that flung themselves upon them. Their speed was great, and yet because of the gloom they had no notion how great. It was like flying among the clouds. They peered keenly head, now and then marking a wooded shore or rocky point slipping by to port or starboard, now and then catching a rosy gleam from the window of a farmhouse on the hill, once spying a brilliant display of lights from a town or village; but for minutes at a stretch it was nothing but gray, spinning flakes and blankness above, below, around."

"Boys, I tell you this is the best cruise I was ever on," declared Jack. "It even beats skating by moonlight."

"What about running the Deschene rapids?" asked Fred.

"That sure was great, but I don't know—" and Jack shook his head doubtfully.

"Anyway this is just as good fun and lasts a mighty sight longer," chirped up Bobby. "Better watch out we don't go past our house and land up at Montreal or Quebec or somewhere."

"We would have to jump some big rapids before that," grinned Dick. "What time is it, Jack?"

"Seven-thirty, Cap'n."

"Then I reckon we are pretty nigh open for harbor lights. There, is that not the big tree? Port your helm—haul in your sheet. Home again, me hearties!"

A cheer went up from the crew.



Where are boys and girls today?
In the meadow making hay.

Flowers in June

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

know. It's 'mürrier.' Say it, Jamie. If you were a French boy you would know. 'Mürrier, mürrier, mürrier.' So sang Christine in glee, and Jamie chanted, too, and together they sang till Jamie, with laughing face and kilt flying out as he ran, fled up the street.

The time for the French lesson came. Jamie sat at the end of the class. A new picture was hung up and there in the middle of it was a big mulberry tree! Jamie seemed to hear again the gay song of Christine. "Mürrier! mürrier! mürrier!" sang out Jamie happily, thinking only of the song of the morning. Mademoiselle looked pleased. Then Jamie realized what had happened. He had learned something that no one else in the class had known. The old trouble had fled forever. He could learn French and he liked it. He would tell Christine.

Lessons over, Jamie sped down the street. He soon reached Mulberry House. There was Christine in the garden. "Christine! Christine! I knew it!" he called. "Mürrier! mürrier! mürrier!" and I do like French." And with a jolly little laugh he ran off home.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

INSTABILITY OF GOLD DISCUSSED

American Professor of Economics Lectures in London and Outlines Some Needs to Restore Tranquillization in Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The first two public lectures on "Business Depression and Instability of Money," by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, was given under the auspices of the University of London at the School of Economics recently. The Hon. R. H. Brand, C. M. G., introducing the lecturer, said his name was particularly associated with the question of currency stabilization.

Dr. Fisher remarked that the one word which summed up the great problems of all kinds before the world today was stabilization, which included tranquillization politically and economically. To solve this great problem of unstable money, the governmental aspect of it could not be ignored. The first step was to stop inflation, and this step had been taken in the United States and in England, but not in many of the other countries in Europe.

Sound Currency Must Be Stable

It was just as necessary, the professor continued, to stop deflation as it was to stop inflation. It was the great Englishman Ricardo who said "Sound currency must be a stable currency," and he wished that aphorism could be put in letters of gold in the consciousness of every banker, business man and economist. It was a new thought to most people that money could change in value. A mass of figures was quoted to show the real instability of money, and Dr. Fisher humorously remarked: "What can we think of the dollar which dances about in this way?"

"It is sometimes at 96, sometimes at 46, sometimes at 41, and sometimes 77," he went on. "It changes every month. Sans people say we ought not to talk about it, and that if we bind our eyes and will not see, we will not suffer. The exact contrary is the fact. We suffer more from evils we do not understand than from those that we can analyze. We should never blink the truth. I believe a large part of the economic evils of the world today are due to unstable money, and to the fact that the people do not understand that it is due to unstable money, and therefore blame something else which is really blameless."

The professor proceeded to point out that countries having the same monetary standards had the same price movements. In each country there was the illusion that money was stable. "In money," he continued, "we need to see ourselves as others see us. We can often see what is happening in another man's country, but not in our own. We need a common standard by which we can register the changes. One of the illusions in this subject comes from trying to measure everything in your own standards, even gold itself.

Inflation of Gold

"We imported \$1,000,000,000 of gold during the war and a considerable quantity of gold since," Dr. Fisher pointed out, "and that had as much effect in raising prices in the United States as if we had issued paper. So paper inflation here produced a gold inflation here, and as Mr. Miller, one of the keenest minds on the Federal Reserve Board, has said, inflation is no less inflation when gilded with gold."

"What I want to impress upon you is," the professor declared, "that you should not stop at the notion of stabilizing to gold. Many of you, not realizing what has happened in the United States, think all you need to do is to get back to the gold standard. The United States has that gold standard, and we have had all the instability I have described."

As regards the future, Dr. Fisher said he feared the next step in the drama of changing price levels would be an inflation, but he hoped his view was not correct. He declared he would do everything in his power to prevent it, but he anticipated an inflation in the United States and possibly in other countries. "We want to avoid further see-sawing of prices," he stated, "we want to get stability."

COPPER COMPANIES TO RESUME

BUTTE, Montana.—The Anaconda Company will resume operations January 16. The basic wage scale for miners is reduced from \$4.75 to \$4.25, with a horizontal cut of 50 cents in wages of all mine workers, surface mill and smeltermen. Announcement is made that Butte & Superior plans resumption of production by about January 10 or 15, just as soon as the mill is in shape. North Butte, Davis Dale and Tuolumne announce they will also resume operation January 16.

BRASS COMPANY SOLD

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—The sale of the Harley Company, a large brass manufacturing concern, to A. W. Morris, representing New York and Philadelphia capitalists, has been announced by Henry H. Skinner, banker and president, both of Harley Company and the Heudele Manufacturing Company, which owns the entire capital stock of the Harley Company.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dunn's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$4,375,664,000, a decrease of 2.9 per cent from last year. Cubiles of New York there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent from a year ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

For 11 months to December the total exchange of bank checks in Great Britain was £32,119,445,000, a decrease from the same months in 1920 of £3,887,139,000, or 10% per cent.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended December 24 was 1,380,450 barrels, compared with 1,359,105 barrels for the preceding week.

A committee of holders of current accounts of the Bank of Barcelona, Spain, is endeavoring to draft an arrangement by which they will be able to secure the distribution of half of the amounts standing to their credit, awaiting a period of two years for the balance. The bank itself proposed a scheme to holders of its accounts, which apparently was not acceptable.

A loan of 200,000,000 lire has been arranged by the Italian Government to a society which was organized to utilize the water power available in Catania, southern Italy, to develop electrical energy to power.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus in China is planned in the purchase at Soochow of 75 acres by the Electrical Appliance Manufacturing Company to use Siemens patents by special arrangement with that German concern. S. T. Sze, brother of the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to be manager. Initial capitalization is equivalent to \$500,000 gold.

Two blocks of \$1,000,000 each of 4% per cent Victory bonds sold Thursday on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange at 100.06, said to be the largest transaction in Victories ever recorded in that market. It is understood that the United States Government bought for retirement.

A group of Osaka, Japan, bankers has loaned 5,000,000 yen to the Vladivostok Government, secured by goods stored in 40 warehouses controlled by the government.

GOODS FROM ORIENT SHIPPED VIA CANADA

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More goods from the Orient, exclusive of Japan, are estimated to have entered the United States in 1920 through the Ogdensburg, New York, gateway than came in at all Pacific coast ports of this country. The movement was principally via Vancouver and Canadian railroad lines.

Entries of these goods at Ogdensburg were valued at \$18,868,465, comparing with Pacific coast districts as follows: Washington, \$14,876,587; San Francisco, \$7,859,121; Oregon, \$539,921; Southern California, \$188,631. Freight for the United States from Japan entered at Ogdensburg in 1920 was valued at \$55,796,958, comparing with \$40,754,279 entered at Seattle and a total of \$6,850,667 at all Pacific coast ports of the United States.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Moderate dealings and uneven price movements featured the close of the year on the Stock Exchange Saturday. Few leaders of the railway and industrial division registered more than nominal changes. Interest and activity centers in speculative oils, steels, equipments, chemical and specialties, comprising the mail order and textile groups. Advances of from 1 to 2 points in some of those shared were balanced by reactions of the same extent, but the market steadied on short covering in the later dealings.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The financial report of the Eastern Steamship Lines Inc., for November and the first 11 months of 1921, compares as follows:

Month of Nov.	1921	1920
Total oper. rev.	\$290,647.41	\$245,419.71
Total income	*24,295.51	*45,185.89
Total deduc's fr. in	23,370.13	22,327.05
Surplus	*57,645.64	*66,522.74

Eleven months ended November 30—Total oper. rev. \$4,961,706.56 \$4,478,323.43 Total income... 1,246,597.26 324,588.49 Total deduc's fr. in 2,065,755 263,222.00 Surplus... 879,655.77 70,715.50

*Deficit.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 900 omitted) compares as follows:

GLASGOW SHIPPING REVIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Harbor is completely filled with shipping either in commission or being fitted out, and there is not a vacant berth.

Thirty-one vessels are loading and discharging, and 34 are fitting out.

Only eight are laid up or are being overhauled.

This state of things is unprecedented for the time of the year, and is regarded as pointing to a

recovery of trade. Cargoes are still light, but the comparison with a few months ago, when the Clyde was a port of

idleness, is startling.

AMERICAN ICE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The American Ice Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on common stock and a quarterly of 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable January 25 to stock of record January 10.

The common dividend is now on a

7 per cent basis. The consolidated income account for the year ended October 31, 1921, follows:

WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth stores on Christmas eve amounted to \$2,185,046, com-

pared with \$1,898,845 in the same

period of 1920. For the seven days preceding Christmas sales totaled \$1,049,790, contrasted with \$10,028,110 in the same period of 1920.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of the Clearing House banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$17,166,220 re-

serve in excess of legal requirements.

This is a decrease of \$11,217,470 from

the previous week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Dunn's

weekly compilation of bank clearings

show an aggregate of \$4,375,664,000,

a decrease of 2.9 per cent from last

year. Cubiles of New York there was

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year ago.

IMPROVED EXPORT TRADE PREDICTED

Bottom of Depression Has Been Reached, It Is Declared, and Business Will Be on a Much Sounder Basis During 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Considerable improvement in export conditions in the future, though this may come rather slowly, is predicted in a statement made by E. Wilhelmi Droosten, export manager of the Robbins & Myers Company, for the American Manufacturers Export Association. He thinks that the bottom of the depression has been reached, and that with the beginning of 1922 conditions will improve.

One of the most important effects of the recent conditions will be that business will be on a much sounder basis, though there will be many things that will require readjustment, notably the tariff. In regard to this, Mr. Droosten urges that while lines that really need protection should have it, nothing should be done to prevent foreign goods from coming freely, as the United States must be an importer if it is to be an exporter. Business can- not be one-sided.

He says that American capital must be invested in foreign enterprises, so that there will be more American-owned houses abroad, with the fullest encouragement by the government, as this investment would go a long way toward building up foreign business and stabilizing exchange. All the money now owed the United States by the various countries should be invested as far as possible in securities and enterprises in those countries, giving long terms for settlement, and granting far greater credits than exporters have been willing to do for several years.

MORE CARE NEEDED

More care should be given by American manufacturers in the way of rendering service, as the foreign buyer is a long way from the source of supply. When he places an order he has to figure it that it takes anywhere from two to six months under the most favorable circumstances before he can receive the goods, so that when it is a matter of more than a year before he receives them, as frequently happens, on account of his order not receiving prompt attention, the goods being held up for one reason or another before shipment is made, he lacks the stock he figured on receiving at a specified time. This means a loss to him, as his expenses for doing business are going on just the same while he lacks the goods to sell.

To meet this condition, particular attention should be given to such orders, shipment should be made when promised, instructions followed as given, goods shipped as ordered, well packed and protected to insure their arrival in good condition, and no errors made, as it takes a long time to rectify them, and they are bound to be expensive to someone and cause dissatisfaction. Shipping agencies, both railroads and steamship lines, should be required to use more care in handling cargo.

IMPORTANCE OF SERVICE

Rendering service of this kind is more appreciated by the foreign buyer than price, and will have a strong tendency to build up business and prevent the foreign purchaser from transferring his business to the merchant of other countries.

As the stocks now on hand in the various foreign markets are gradually depleted, as has been going on for some time past, and as rates of exchange continue to improve, foreign buyers coming to the United States will place their orders with the understanding that they are buying at the ruling rate of exchange and on a rising market as exchange gets better, and larger and longer credits will be easily possible.

BUSINESS GAIN IN THE PAST YEAR

Continued Improvement Indicates Return Toward Normal, Says United States Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The beginning of the new year finds business conditions throughout the United States moderately optimistic, according to a statement by the United States Federal Reserve Board. The statement says:

"Comparison of year-end reports with those for 1920 demonstrates a continued upward movement of business and indicates gradual restoration of normal conditions. This is in spite of the fact that December, normally a period of comparative slowing down or transition, has witnessed, as usually the case, some recession from higher levels of preceding autumn activity of business. Chief importance is usually assigned at close of the year to the holiday trade, emphasis being rather on the side of distribution than of production. This intensified demand serves to bring into actual use the goods produced in the earlier industrial period. The holiday trade is thus a test of soundness of the preceding business activity. Reports from various federal reserve districts covering more than half December show demand this year in eastern districts has registered an increase running as high as 10 per cent over 1920, while in other districts the situation is pronouncedly satisfactory. Manufacturing lines, although slowed down because of lessened seasonal demands, generally report a fairly satisfactory condition. Nevertheless a lack of forward orders still testifies to the uncertainty with which prospects of coming months are regarded by many firms. Freight rates continue as a disturbing factor, due to belief that reductions already announced as affecting some commodities may be much more widely extended in the near future.

"Relatively lower prices realized both for cereals and for cotton have proved discouraging to trade in agricultural districts, and have also resulted in retarding the process of liquidating frozen loans representing past advances of credit.

"Wholesale prices are showing increased stability. Unemployment conditions, on the whole, are but little changed from a month ago.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

A decided improvement in European exchanges has tended to some extent to help the foreign trade situation during the year, but the extreme caution on extension of bank credit which was previously so notable a phase of our foreign trade situation still continues. Export figures indicate a further decline of activity in staples, while imports show an advance. Disturbed conditions in various countries of Europe still render maintenance of business relations with them uncertain and hazardous. Rates of interest, which had already made a notable decline during the autumn, have tended on the whole, still further downward, partly owing to the fact that there was no foreign outlet for our capital."

COAL PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ATHLETICS HAVE WONDERFUL YEAR

International as Well as National Competition in 1921 Surpasses That of Any Other Twelve Months in History

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—From an athletic point of view the year 1921 will go down in history as greater than any of its predecessors. Not only were athletic sports engaged in in greater numbers than had ever before been the case in all of the countries of the world, but athletic competition between teams and individuals representing different countries was more extensive than ever.

There was only one big class of international competition which was entirely missing during the year and that was the Olympic Games. They were the crowning event of the year 1920 and yet their absence was not missed in 1921, as the increase in all kinds of competition more than made up for their not being held.

From an international point of view the big events were undoubtedly the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition; the battle between England and the United States for the Westchester Cup, emblematic of the world's polo championship; the motor-boat international race; the six-meter yacht race between teams representing Great Britain and the United States; the United States women's and men's amateur and open golf championships, and the same events of Great Britain. These were the real headlines in the international sporting world and they furnished some of the finest competition ever known to the sports.

In the tennis events, the United States ruled supreme, as it not only won back the Davis Cup from the biggest field of challengers ever known, but W. T. Tilden 2 retained his world's singles championship, first won at Wimbledon, England, in 1920. He also won the world's hard court championship in France. The United States proved successful in its quest for the international polo trophy, recapturing it after it had been held by Great Britain for seven years. Miss America II also won for America and retained the Harmsworth international motor-boat trophy by defeating the British challenger in new world-record time. Great Britain won the six-meter yacht race, it being the first time that event was ever held.

Golfing honors, with the exception of the British open, were won by home golfers. The United States sent a large delegation of amateur golfers to compete in the British men's and women's amateur championships; but each delegation failed in its quest. A similar condition prevailed in the United States championships. In the British open, however, Jock Hutchison of the United States captured the title, it being the first time an American had ever won this title. The United States won back its own open golf championship title as Edward Ray, the British professional who won it in 1920, did not defend and this year's overseas players failed to come through to victory.

Two new features of international competition which proved most attractive and appear to have inaugurated a new field of international competition for future years, were the visiting of an all-English ladies field hockey team to the United States and the visit of an all-British fencing team. The hockey team came for the purpose of increasing interest in this sport in the United States and to show American women how well the game can be played. All-England had no difficulty in easily defeating every American team it faced and, from a competitive view the games were very uninteresting; but they served a big purpose in that they have greatly increased interest in this fine sport in the United States and it will be only a few years before America can put teams on the field which can, at least, make things interesting for the best of the English teams. The men's fencing competition was very unsuccessful and was won by the United States in a close competition.

In the United States college, school, and professional athletics had a wonderful year. In college circles football proved to be the greatest attraction. Not only were there many very interesting games contested, but the attendance records were far above anything ever before known. Baseball also attracted its share of attention, while all the other sports showed greater popularity than in years past. Track and field sports furnished two splendid competitions. A combined Oxford-Cambridge team visited the United States and competed against a combined Harvard-Yale team and a combined Cornell-Princeton team, losing to the former and tying the latter.

From a sporting point of view the collegiate year of 1921 must be considered as all that could be asked for. But followers of college athletics are beginning seriously to realize that in many quarters the sport has been allowed to go too far, with the result that proselytizing and commercializing are hurting the sport and, unless stopped at once, may lead to the abolishing of intercollegiate competition. Those who have the best interests of intercollegiate competition at heart are baring their hopes of the future on the fact that many of the leaders in college activities now fully realize the seriousness of the situation and have already started measures which will keep intercollegiate athletics on a high plane and thus save them to future generations.

Professional baseball has had a suc-

cessful season. When the exposure of the 1919 world's series came to light last winter, many believed that the game would never again hold the respect which it had enjoyed from the sport-loving people for many years past, and while it undoubtedly felt the effects of that exposure during the 1921 season, it remained considerable of the ground which had lost as the season progressed, and if the leaders in the sport continue to use their influence to keep gambling and other undesirable features from the game, 1922 should prove to be the greatest year that this sport has ever known.

Of amateur sports golf and tennis undoubtedly proved the most popular in 1921. In addition to the regular championship tournaments, there were many sectional and club events which were largely patronized. In tennis W. T. Tilden 2 again showed complete mastery in men's singles, while Mrs. F. M. Mallory again proved her superiority over other American women players. In golf J. P. Gifford wrested the amateur crown from Charles Evans Jr., while Miss Marion Hollins deprived Miss A. W. Stirling of her golf crown which she had held since 1916. The professional honors were won by W. C. Hagen, who has also had the honor of holding the United States open title, while J. M.

UNITED STATES SPORTING CHAMPIONS FOR 1921

Archery, men J. S. Jiles

Women Miss D. D. Smith

Team (men) Pittsburgh Archers

Team (women) Newton Archers

Athletics, All-round S. H. Thompson

Penetration Daniel Schell

Pentathlon L. C. Gourdin

Senior, outdoor Los Angeles A. C.

Junior, outdoor Los Angeles A. C. & Olympic Club

I. A. A. A. California

West's Conference, Illinois

Western Conference, indoor Illinois

New England I.A.A.M.A. Institute of Technology

Missouri Valley Conference Nebraska

Pacific Coast Conference Washington

Baseball, American, New York National New York

World's Series New York Nationals

West's Conference, Illinois

Missouri Valley Conference Kansas

Pacific Coast Conference Washington State

Basketball, A. A. Kansas City A. C.

Intercollegiate Pennsylvania

West's Conference, Wis., Mich., Purdue Missouri Valley Conference Missouri

Confidence Kansas

Pacific Coast Conference California

Conference Washington State

Football, A. A. Kansas City A. C.

West's Conference, Wis., Mich., Purdue Missouri Valley Conference Missouri

Pacific Coast Conference Washington State

Billiards, Class A amateur Charles Hedden

Class B, amateur Robert Steinbueger

Class C, amateur Sidney Brusel

3-cushion amateur E. W. Lookabaugh

Pocket, amateur J. H. Shoemaker

18.1 professional W. F. Hoppe

18.2 professional Jacob Schaefer

Three-cushion pro-fessional John Layton

Pocket, prof'snal E. R. Greenleaf

Chess, H. Y.-C-P College League Columbia

Intercollegiate Chess League Mass. Institute of Technology

Professional J. R. Capablanca

Court tennis Jay Gould

Doubles Jay Gould and J. W. Wear

Professional J. A. Soutar

Open Jay Gould

Cross-Country Senior E. E. Johnson

Senior team New York A. C.

Junior team Paul Neiman

Team Union Sportive Ital.

Intercollegiate, land individual R. E. Brown, Cornell

Intercollegiate team Cornell

West's Conference, G. H. Finkle, Wis.

Western Conference, team Illinois

N. E. Intercollegiate team W. S. Hart, Bowdoin

N. E. Intercollegiate team Maine

Missouri Valley Conference L. M. Rathbun, Iowa State

Team Iowa State

Cycling, amateur Robert Walther Jr.

Professional F. L. Kramer

Fencing, epée C. R. McPherson

Epee Wash. Fencers Club

Foil, individual Maj. F. W. Honeycutt

Foil, team Wash. Fencers Club

Foil, women Miss Adeline Gehrig

Epee, junior team New York A. C.

Foil, junior team Louis M. Marin

Foil, junior team Fencers Club of N. Y.

Epée, junior Louis T. Gottschal

Sabre, junior C. R. McPherson

Sabre, junior E. T. Stelle

Sabre, team New York A. C.

3 weapons, team Leon Nunes

3 weapons, team Fencers Club of N. Y.

Intercollegiate foils, A. L. Becher, Naval Academy

Intercollegiate, A. I. Malstrom, Naval Academy

Intercollegiate, G. P. Hunter, Naval Academy

Intercollegiate, team foils Columbia

Intercollegiate, team, Naval Academy

Intercollegiate, foils, Angelo Sella, West's Conference, Wisconsin & Illinois

Individual foils, Finn Aasen, Wis.

Individual sabers, R. G. Tolman, Ill.

Football, Western Conference Iowa

Pacific Coast Conference California

Missouri Valley Conference Nebraska

Golf, amateur J. P. Gifford

Open J. M. Barnes

Women Miss Marion Hollins

Professional Charles Evans Jr.

Western Women Mrs. Melvin Jones

Open W. C. Hagen

Intercollegiate team, Dartmouth

Intercollegiate, individual J. S. Dean, Princeton

Grasson Cup, Boston

Laney Cup, Massachusetts

Missouri Valley Conference Drake

Western Conference, Drake University

Western Conference, Drake University

Individual, George Hartman, Chicago

Missouri Valley Conference Drake

Individual T. E. Payne, Drake

Barnes was the winner of the open title for 1921.

Swimming also enjoyed a most remarkable year with many new records being established. Miss Ethel Biebrey proved to be the leading woman swimmer and she won practically all the championship titles from 50 to 880 yards, as well as the long-distance championship. In the men's section, honors were more divided with John Weissmuller and Rudy Langer being the only swimmers able to capture more than one national title.

From an individual point of view, three athletes stood out prominently in a field which must be regarded as above the average in every branch of competition. They were C. W. Padock of the University of Southern California; E. O. Gourdin, Harvard University, and G. H. Ruth of the New York American League Baseball Club. Padock not only proved to be the fastest sprinter in the United States; but he now holds no less than seven world's records as the result of his sprinting. The records are from 100 yards to 300 meters and it is the greatest record of individual sprinting ever known.

Gourdin distinguished himself by establishing a new world's record of 25 ft. 3 in. for the running broad jump. The leap was made in the Harvard-Yale vs. Oxford-Cambridge track meet

at the Harvard Stadium last July and must be regarded as one of the most remarkable performances of all time, breaking as it did a record which had stood for 20 years and also being the first time that a man had ever jumped 25 feet.

Ruth's performance was in establishing a new record of 59 home runs for a major-league championship baseball season. It was five more than he made when he established the previous record of 54 in 1920.

While 1921 goes down in history as the best athletic year to date, 1922 opens with every indication of proving even better. The world war showed that athletics were a diversion and so long as the competition is kept on a high plane of sportsmanship, just as long will it be immensely popular with contestants as well as spectator.

Gambling, proselytizing, over commercializing and similar unsportsmanlike tactics are the only things which can hinder the onward progress of all kinds of clean amateur and professional sports and it is pleasing to see that those who are the leaders in such activities are already turning their best endeavors toward not only keeping those which are already clean at their present high level; but are also eliminating every objectionable feature which has tended to grow up in athletic affairs along with their wonderful development since the end of the world war.

DAWSON IS NEW JUNIOR CHAMPION

Captures 1921 United States Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship Singles and With Jere Lang Gets the Doubles Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States indoor junior lawn tennis championship for 1921 resulted in a triumph for E. F. Dawson, Fordham Preparatory School, both in the singles and doubles, the latter with Jere Lang, University Heights Tennis Club, as his partner.

As in the contests in past years, when Vincent Richards and F. C. and T. F. Anderson were the contenders, the final round of the singles resulted in a close contest between Dawson and Morton Bernstein, requiring five sets before the result could be determined. In fact, right up to the final point the result was in doubt, and only the great steadiness of the victor prevented Bernstein, who had fought a strong uphill battle for the honors after losing the first two sets rather easily, from carrying off the championship.

Dawson started off rather well, taking the first game on service, and breaking through Bernstein's service on the eighth game, taking the set, 6-3. He continued his career by taking the first game in the second set on the other's service, and by continuing his victories on his own service, took the set, 6-4.

But Bernstein then began to get his service going rather better, scoring many aces and taking the first three games in succession, ran out the set in short order, 6-2. With a rest of 15 minutes, Bernstein again settled into his game and after the score had reached 5-3 against him, played a wonderful rally, and took three games in succession, and was within a point of set in the next game. Dawson, however, managed to avert defeat for the moment, and carried the set to 10-8 before Bernstein managed to chase by the West Ham team which placed Fulham from second place.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A PAINTER-ETCHER

The Progress of W. Lee-Hankey
I like relating art to life. I like to see how a man's work is affecting the public; I like to watch it picked out and considered by people who meet it fortuitously, and who become interested in the work, because it calls to them; and who know nothing about the artist. Of such people I like to write; so I am writing about W. Lee-Hankey—painter, and painter-etcher.

The story begins in Philadelphia when I was spending a week-end with an American friend. We were looking at his pictures when he said—"O, there's a young business man in this town, a cousin of mine, who has begun to collect modern etchings, and he wants your opinion on them. I told him that he might call this afternoon and show them to you."

"Delighted," I replied.

He came, his portfolio under his arm. Imagine my surprise and pleasure when I found that all, or nearly all, were by Lee-Hankey.

"You've made a good choice," I said, "but tell me, how did you come to collect Lee-Hankeys? Where did you first see them?"

"It's quite simple," he answered. "I don't know much about art, but there is a print-shop in the neighborhood of my office, and on the way home I fell into the habit of stopping to look at the prints in the window, which were changed most days. There was one man's work that especially interested me, because there was never anything sentimental, or melodramatic about it. I should call it austere. (In talking he did not use quite such nice words as I do, but the meaning was similar.) And the landscapes had the same kind of simple austerity, as if he had gravely felt the sight as well as seen it. I tried to decipher the signature, but couldn't make it out, so one day I went into the shop and talked with the proprietor. He told me that the signature was that of W. Lee-Hankey, an English etcher, and that he also stamps a monogram, W. L. H., in a small square on all the proofs that have been printed in his studio. I bought one."

"Splendid," said I, "you began to be a collector in the right way."

The young business man smiled. "Yes, I have gone on collecting him ever since. Sometimes I change one. My idea is to form a collection of Lee-Hankeys that I have lived with, and that I like beyond doubt. I am given a sight of the six prints or so he issues each year. He is very keen on dry-points now. I wish I knew something about him."

"I can tell you something," I said. "He is an old friend of mine."

"Really? I should be so obliged."

"I saw him last at the club in London, to which we both belong, in the third year of the war. He was Captain in the 'Artists' Rifles,' and was home from France on leave; but all that doesn't matter now. For years I knew him only as a painter producing figure subjects, strong in character, always an artistic, never a literary motive, like his etchings; and portraits bold in design and decorative in kind. He is also an expert water-color painter. He usually finds his subjects at Etaples, the little coast village in France, where he lives most of the year, coming for winter quarters to London, where he has a studio in Spenser Street, Buckingham Gate, Alfred East's old quarters."

"I do not know him as a painter," said the young business man.

"Oh, yes, he has had a considerable success, constant exhibitions, and sales to the principal galleries. About 1902 or 1903, he turned his attention to etching; the suggestion came, I believe, from Brangwyn. It proved so fascinating, and he has made such a success, that now he devotes most of his time to it, turning occasionally to painting for the change and the joy of working in color."

A month or two after this conversation with the young business man I read a review of "The Etched Work of W. Lee-Hankey, R. E., from 1904-1920," by Marlin Hardie, who is himself an able etcher. Before long I was able to get hold of a copy, and spent an agreeable morning with it.

This handsome volume, bound in green suede, is published by Lefevre who handles Lee-Hankey's etchings. How well these books are done: how proud an etcher must be when he sees his work set out in this attractive, scholarly form. One hundred and eighty-seven Etchings are described and reproduced in this Catalogue, with fifty-eight Color Prints. To show the method of these Etching Catalogues, I transcribe a few of the descriptions, relating to No. 180, the strong and beautiful dry-point called "The Cloak."

"The Cloak
1920
A mother, seen three-quarter length, wears a large, loose cloak in which her child is wrapped. The mother's right hand is under the baby's chin. (Signed W. L. H. and C. in circle.) Dry-point 10 x 14-1/2 in. in. 1823

"Trial-proof. The mother's hair is unbound, and the child is not wearing a cap."

"Final State.—The child wears a white cap. Dark buildings are indicated low down on left and right."

"Not yet issued for publication."

"No doubt my young business friend has acquired this book. Indeed, he is collecting etchings of my artist friend you must possess the catalogues of his work; and it will be your good pleasure to add, in handwriting at the end, all new etchings by him that are issued."

"When I returned to London I met Lee-Hankey at the club and told him how delighted I was to give people good news about the young business man etcher. He was evidently very pleased, and said, 'I have a few more to issue, and when you have seen them, you will be even more delighted.'

"I am sure you will be."

"The Cloak

"A mother, seen three-quarter length,

wears a large, loose cloak in which

her child is wrapped. The mother's

right hand is under the baby's chin.

(Signed W. L. H. and C. in circle.)

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Road to Ta-li Fu

(Southwestern China)

When we were fairly started upon our long ride to Ta-li Fu the time slipped by in a succession of delightful days. Since this was the main caravan route the mafus had regular stages beyond which they would not go. If we did not stop for luncheon the march could be ended early in the afternoon and we could settle ourselves for the night in a temple which always proved a veritable "haven of rest" after a long day in the saddle. A few pages from my wife's "Journal" of September fifteenth describes our camp at Lu-bo-wei and our life on the road to Ta-li Fu.

We are sitting on the porch of an old, old temple. It is on a hilltop in a forest grove with the gray-walled town lying at our feet. The sun is flooding the flower-filled courtyard and throwing bars of golden light through the twisted branches of a bent, old pine, over the stone well, and into the dim recesses behind the altar where a benevolent idol grins down upon us.

We have been in the saddle for eight hours and it is enchanting to rest in this peaceful, aged temple. Outside, children are shouting and laughing but all is quiet here save for the drip in the well, and the chattering of a magpie on the pine tree. Today we made the stage in one long march and now we can rest and browse among our books or wander with a gun along the cool, tree-shaded paths.

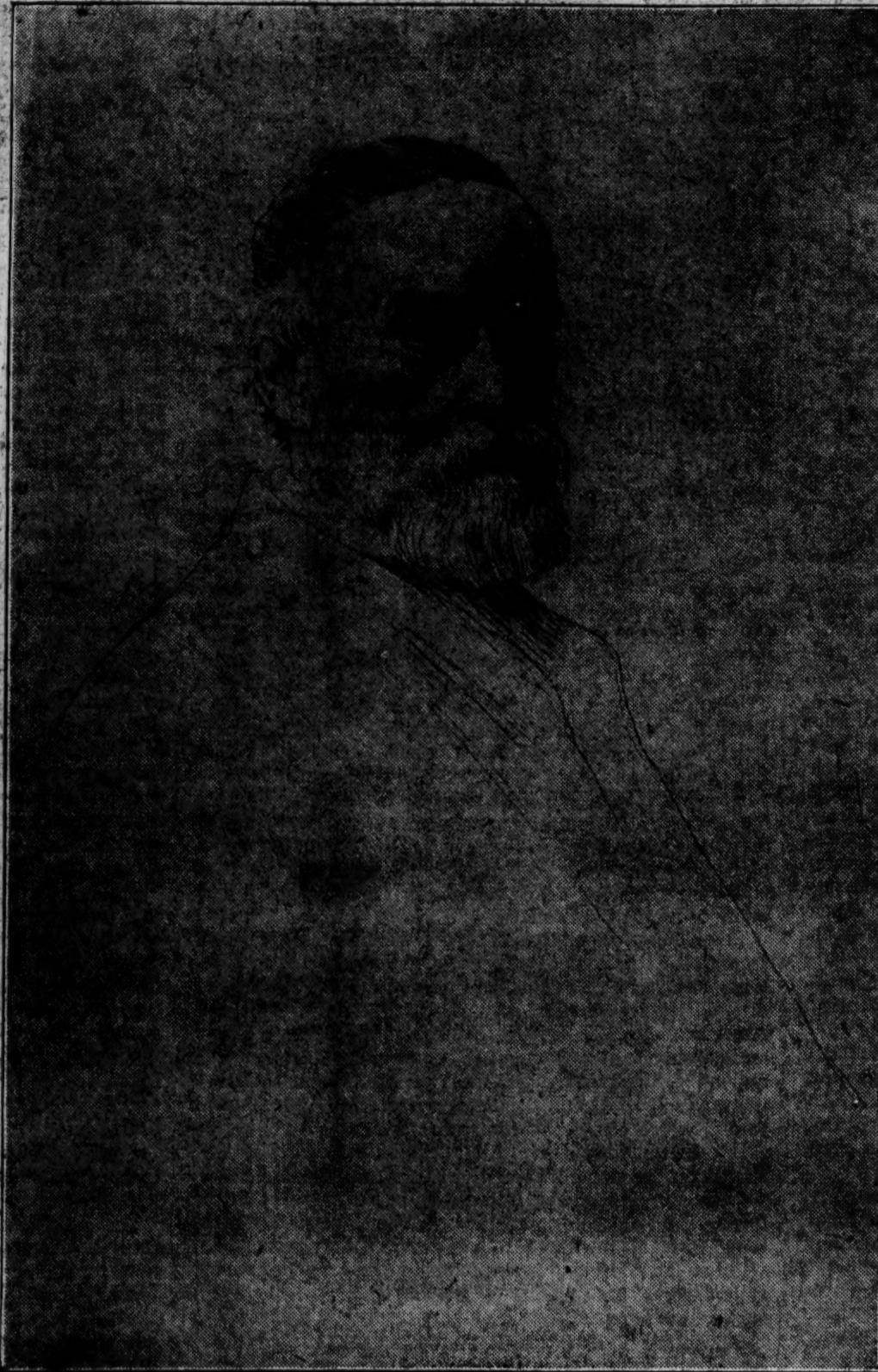
The sun is hot at midday although the mornings and evenings are cold, and tonight we shall build a fragrant fire of yellow pine, and talk for an hour before we go to sleep upon the porch where we can see the moon come up and the stars shining so low that they seem like tiny lanterns in the sky.

It is seven days since we left Yung-nan Fu and each night we have come to temples such as this. There is an inexpressible charm about them, lying asleep, as it were, among the trees of their courtyards, with stately pillars, porches, and picturesque tables upturned to the sky. They seem so very, very old and filled with such great calm and peace.

Sometimes they stand in the midst of a populous town and we ride through long streets between dry houses; suddenly we come to the dilapidated entrance of our temple, pass through a courtyard, close the huge gates and are in another world.

We leave early every morning and the boys are up long before dawn. As we sleepily open our eyes we see their dark figures, silhouetted against the brilliant camp fire, near the yawns of the mafus and the contented crunching of the mules as they chew their beans.

We appear with a lantern and call out the hour and before we have fully



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Portrait etching of Watts, by Alphonse Legros

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Etchings of Legros

The etchings of Legros range already, however, over a period of seven-and-twenty years; and that he began so young, and at a time when etching was not popular and the art had not become a trade, is a proof at least of the spontaneity of his pursuit of it. By temperament and instinct he was as much at ease as painter, perhaps even more. The process of etching being—always in skilled hands, of course—perhaps the readiest for the rendering of impressions and the expression of artistic thought, it is natural that Legros, whose art, whatever it may lack in immediate attractiveness, is one undoubtedly of impressions and of thoughts, should have turned to this process. And so well, indeed, has he increased his command of it—always with reference to his own particular business, to the order of impressions it is his own task to convey—that, though there are, indeed, several of his paintings which have the qualities of a master's work, we get the best of him in his etchings. Great is the technical progress he has made in these since some of the first plates catalogued so well by M. Poulet-Malassis and Mr. Thibaudau, but it is not to be imagined that the progress has been uninterrupted. Incompleteness and uncertainty are still likely to be visible. His execution, skilful at one time, and entirely responsive to his desire, is at another time halting, wayward, insufficiently controlled and directed. Therefore, though, as I say, the execution is not seldom excellent—economical of means and yet rich in the possession of various means—it would rarely be in itself the occasion of attracting notice to his work. With Legros, it is the conception that dominates. The conception is often such as recalls the highest achievements of Art.—"Four Masters of Etching," Frederick Wedmore.

Billings on Horns and the Possum's Tail

The possum is a fellow of the South and Western States. He owns a sharp nose, a keen eye, a lean head, a plump body, and a poor tail. His body is covered with a hairy kind of fur, or a dirty white complexion; his feet and fingers resemble the rack-room, his ears are a trifle smaller than the mules, and his tail is as round as an acorn, and as free from capillaries as the snake's stumuk.

The possum's tail bothers me.

I have looked at it all the hour; I have

fretted and wondered, hav got mad, wept, and kant tell to this day wha a possum should hav a hairless caudel.

If some philosophic mind, out ov a present job, will explain this tale to me, and sho me the mercy ov it, I will explain to him, free from cost, the pucker ov the persimmon.

(The Biograph of Horns)

In writing the biography of horns, I am astonished to find so many of them, and so entirely different in their pedigree and pretensions.

"Cape Horn"—Cape Horn is the biggest horn known to man.

It is a native ov the extreme bottom ov South Amerika, and goes the oahun...

"Horn ov a dilemma."—Dilemma is derived from the siamese verb "dilaas," which means a tite spot, and has a horn on each end ov it.

There is no choice in these two horns; If yu seize one ov them the other may perforate yu, and if yu dont take either both of them may pitch into you.

I always avoid them if possible, but when possibility gives out, mi rule is tew shut up both eyes, and fit both prongs with mi whole grit.

Nine times out ov ten this will smash a dilemma, and it is alwas a good fit if yu git licked the tenth.

Yu kan argy or reason with the horn ov a dilemma, the only way is tew advance in and fight for the gross amount.

"Dinner-Horn."—This is the oldest horn there is. It is set tew musik, and plays "Home, Sweet Home" about noon. It has bin listened tew, with more rapturous delit, than ever Graffiti's band has. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan see ov Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kan outfoot enny other noise. Glorious old instrument!—Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings").

Blue January Evening

From the high rampart of the sleepy town

He watched through twigs of bare and blackened sime

Blue January evening settle down Out of the sky's serens and watery realms.

Mingling with smoke from every darkening home,

And dull the low red roofs, and per-

mate

The blurred and winding streets...

And on all this humble drift

He saw, built up of gloomy atmosphere,

The presence of the gray cathedral lift

Its gathered towers. But very cold

and clear.

The unfathomed height of sky. There

faintest bines,

Pale violet, pale rose, and ocean-cool

Green beryl gleamed, as streams of many hues

Might meet and swim together in a pool.

Martin Armstrong.

The New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

[SAIAH, with prophetic vision, fore-seeing a state of awakened consciousness in which divine Mind is recognized as the All-in-all, proceeds to define such an age as "the acceptable year of the Lord." He also describes the manner in which this acceptable year of the Lord will be brought to the apprehension of men, the character of the messenger by whom its presence will be proclaimed, and recites some of the blessings that will be enjoyed by those who hear and obey the voice of the messenger. The coming of this acceptable year of the Lord will be proclaimed, says the prophet, by one anointed—set apart to preach "good tidings unto the meek," with signs following; to wit, the binding up of the broken-hearted, the setting at liberty the captives, the giving unto them in Zion beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

Measured by the human sense of time, centuries intervened between the prophecy of Isaiah and the advent of Jesus of Nazareth, who came to proclaim this acceptable year of the Lord to a world in bondage to materialism. He reversed the material so-called laws of time and seasons, and demonstrated the reign of righteousness as constituting the "acceptable year of the Lord" depicted by Isaiah. This reign of righteousness Jesus declared to be the "kingdom of heaven" which he said, "is at hand," and proved it to be a state of consciousness in which divine Mind is supreme. A state of consciousness which requires neither cycles of time nor change of environment to attain, but dawns in thought naturally as the supremacy of divine Mind is recognized, understood, and demonstrated. Speaking from the standpoint of mortal belief, Jesus said, "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest?" And then, attempting to rouse the dormant understanding of his hearers and lift their thought above material limitations of sense testimony into the atmosphere of divine Mind, he continued, "Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Referring to this text, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Unity of Good," "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months and then cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes." (Pages 11 and 12.)

With the approach of that season which marks the beginning of a new calendar year, reckoned from the birth of this messenger of Truth, when men cast up their accounts with themselves, turn over a new leaf in the book of their experience, make new vows, and break off from undesirable habits, Christian Scientists experience and enjoy a renewed sense of gratitude to God, and a greater loyalty, and more profound reverence for their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, for the revelation which she has given the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, and her other inspired works; a revelation which illuminates consciousness to behold the Christ, as in the days of the Apostles, and brings the "acceptable year of the Lord" to human apprehension, as the Sun of righteousness appears above the mental horizon. In this Happy New Year, one begins to see man as God's own child, the image of Love. Each one stands at the portal of a new experience in which old things, such as evil beliefs, passions and appetites, fear, hatred, sin, sickness, and death lose their reality; and instead, of evil he finds "Sermons in stones, and good in everything." Referring to this New Year which will be ushered in as mortal mind changes its beliefs Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 125 and 126 of Science and Health, "The seasons will come and go with changes of time and tide, cold and heat, latitude and longitude. The agriculturist will find that these changes cannot affect his crops. As a vesture shait Thou change them and they shall be changed." The mariner will have dominion over the atmosphere and the great deep, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air. The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars—he will look out from them upon the universe, and the florist will find his flower before its seed. Thus matter will finally be proved nothing more than a mortal belief, wholly inadequate to affect a man through its supposed organic action or supposed existence."

That Christian Science reveals the conscious presence of this Happy New Year, the acceptable year of the Lord, following the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness, is evidenced by the living witness of countless thousands of men and women today, whose broken hearts have been healed, from whom the bonds of sin and disease have been removed, who have received beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for mourning; and above all, the spiritual understanding which reveals these things as but types and shadows of that grand "Year of Jubilee," in which man perceives and demonstrates the full knowledge of Christian Science and enters into a state of consciousness so wonderfully described by Mrs. Eddy on pages 588 and 589 of Science and Health in connection with her definition of Year, in which she writes, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view, obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown. Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

Turning over a new leaf on New Year's morning and resolving to deny the indulgence of evil habits for a period of time is commendable, but the Messenger who came to proclaim the "acceptable year of the Lord," and who entered in thereto said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

The road to Hermiston runs for a great part of the way up the valley of a stream full of falls and pools and shaded by willows and natural woods of birch. Here and there, but at a great distance, a byway branches off, and a gauzy farmhouse may be described above in a fold of the hill; but the more part of the time the road would be quite empty of passage and the hills of habitation. Hermiston parish is one of the least populous in Scotland; and, by the time you came that length, you would scarce be surprised at the infinitesimal smallness of the kirk. The manse close by, although no more than a cottage, is surrounded by the brightness of a flower-garden, and the whole colony, kirk and manse, finds its harborage in a grove of rowans, and is all the year round in a great silence broken only by the drone of the bees, the tinkle of the burn, and the bell on Sundays. A mile beyond the kirk the road leaves the valley by a precipitous ascent, and brings you a little after to the place of Hermiston, where it comes to an end in the backyard before the coach-house. All beyond and above is the great field of the hills, the plow, the plow, the curlew, and the lark cry there; the wind blows as it blows in a ship's rigging, hard and cold and pure; and the hill-tops huddle one behind another like a cattle into the sunset.

The house was sixty years old, unisgily, comfortable; a farmyard and a kitchen garden on the left, with a fruit wall where little hard green pears came to their maturity about the end of October. The policy (as who should say the park) was of some extent, but very ill-reclaimed; heather and moorland had crossed the boundary wall and spread and roosted within; and it would have tasked a landscape gardener to say where policy ended and unpoliced nature began. My lord had been led by the influence of Mr. Sheriff Scott into a considerable design of planting; many acres were accordingly set out with fir, and the little feathered bairns gave a false scale and land a strange toy-shop air to the moors. A great, rooky, sweetness of bog was in the air, and at all seasons an infinite melancholy piping of hill birds. Standing so high and with so little shelter, it was a cold, exposed house. . . . But the house was wind and weather proof, the hearths were kept bright, and the rooms pleasant with live fires of peat; and Archie might sit of an evening . . . and watch the fire prosper in the earthy tub, and the smoke winding in the chimney, and drink deep of the pleasures of shelter.

Solitary as the place was, Archie did not want neighbors. . . . Harps, scurries, clopode young lairds of the neighborhood paid him the compliment

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

1921

THE year which has just closed has, on the whole, rather exceeded the expectations formed of it than otherwise. Last New Year's day the political fortunes of the world seemed to have fallen to their nadir, and the prospect before the statesmen of the nations was by no means a cheerful one. It is, perhaps, to this very fact that some of the revival is owing. When the human mind has touched what it considers bottom, it yields to what may be termed the law of its own resiliency, and the upward motion becomes once more manifest. That is the story told by history throughout all the centuries during which it has been recorded. And the probability is that the upward tendency will be maintained during the present year.

The old year went out, indeed, in the midst of much more cheerful conditions than those which ushered it in. The naval and Far Eastern agreements in Washington, and the practically secured peace between Great Britain and Ireland, are signs of this. It is easy enough to discount the Washington Conference on the basis of how much more might have been accomplished. But when nine great powers with varying, and sometimes antagonistic, interests are seated round a table, it requires very nearly a race of political supermen to maintain peace, to say nothing of securing progress. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes have proved almost such supermen. The clarity and conciseness of Mr. Hughes's expression, combined with his extraordinary driving force, have been ably seconded by Mr. Balfour's determination to pour oil on troubled waters, which, whether in London or Paris, and now again in Washington, has proved him one of the assets of world conciliation. Much more might, of course, have been done in Washington than has been done. But because the political ship has not made an incredible number of knots, that is no excuse for insisting, as has been maliciously insisted, in some quarters, that it has run upon the rocks. That the insistence of Japan in retaining the Mutsu, and of France in defending the submarine, has added enormously to the future cost of navies, is unquestionable. But in spite of the action of these two powers, the proposals of Mr. Harding's government with respect to capital ships must have a very considerable effect upon the budgets of the nations.

Moreover, although France has succeeded in preserving the submarine, the insistence of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee on its piratical potentiality has won the whole-hearted support of the American delegation. No more thoroughgoing denunciation of the pirate could have been hoped for than that delivered by Senator Underwood, whilst the new rules for submarine warfare, which are being drawn up in accordance with the resolutions introduced by Mr. Root, will make it impossible for any nation which adopts them to use the submarine against merchant shipping. Thus one of the great horrors of the recent war will have been reduced as far as possible, short of outlawing the submarine, to a nullity.

If it could be said that there was the same chance of controlling the airplane-bomber and the poison-gas apparatus, the revival of Christendom might be regarded as more fully developed. Unfortunately, these modern instruments of war seem to be largely uncontrollable, though it is difficult to see why they too should not be included in the ranks of piracy. Then if any nation did use them illegitimately, that nation would find itself under the moral condemnation incurred by the sinkers of the Lusitania, and the sinking of the Lusitania perhaps more than any one single action was what subjected Germany to the horror of civilization, and so made her ultimate success impossible. The riddle of the Rhine has, however, not yet found its Oedipus amongst statesmen. The chemical laboratory, rather than the arsenal or dockyard, has become the storm center of human fears. And the dealing with the little packet of powder, which it is prophesied will in future years wipe out a whole city, has to be left to the genius of the year 1922, or its successors, for circumvention.

Meantime, China seems to have taken the place of the Balkans as the "powder barrel" of diplomacy, or rather, if the Near East remains the powder barrel, the Far East has become the nitroglycerine tube. That was what both Downing Street and Washington saw at the opening of the Washington Conference, and nothing that has happened in Washington has changed this point of view. The point of danger has shifted from Constantinople to Peking, because the jealousies of the nations have found a richer field in the Far East, in which to stake out their claims, than ever they did in the Balkans. It has, consequently, become the problem of diplomacy to pull up those claim stakes, and to secure the title of Chinese possessions to Peking. That is why there is so much more force, than is superficially apparent, in the proposed return of Kiaochow, Kwang-chau-wan, and Wei-hai-wei to Peking. Even then Kowloon and the all-determining Manchuria will remain, so that only the fringe of the Far Eastern question can be said to have been touched in Washington. Still the fact of the existence of this question has, at least been faced, and the year 1921 will be remembered as that in which the first serious attempt was made to grapple with it.

Probably, however, the most disturbing legacy bequeathed to the old year was the world's economic condition. The year 1921 struggled with this not without success. It may be that not the least of the claims of the year to remembrance will be the fact that in it Labor first gained that larger economic view which proved to it the limitations of the strike as a weapon. The strike, in the day of unquestionable commercial prosperity, may have the effect of a thunderbolt, but the strike, in a time of falling markets and failing trade, becomes a boomerang. It is just such a condition as this last which has been brought about in an exaggerated degree by the destruction of the Austrian, German, and Russian markets, and the decreased buying power of the rest of

the world. This is why the question of German reparations ultimately affects Lima and Rio, as it does Christiania and Cape Town. And this is why the clearer perception of facts which the old year has brought to the Quai d'Orsay is of such supreme political and economic importance. It is, therefore, the gradual clearing up of all these questions during 1921, which brings so much larger a hope with the dawning of 1922.

Education in 1921

THERE are certain aspects of education during the past year in which it resembles a spent tide. The lifting power of a temporary prosperity is no longer behind it. So much the more is there reason for thankfulness that the claims of teachers for a living wage were met, in some countries at least, while the general economic position was one of hopelessness. But other urgent reforms, such as the building of new schoolhouses, the extension of the period of compulsory education, and a diminution in the size of classes, have been very generally postponed to a more convenient season. These retrograde tendencies are to be met with almost everywhere, though in Great Britain they may be observed with especial ease since the proposed reforms had actually been defined by legislation so far back as the year 1918. The encouragement then given to further expenditure by local authorities on school requirements, encouragement which involved financial aid by the state as well as from local sources, has been temporarily checked, and official memoranda contain various cautions which may in general be rendered unofficially as "Go slow." In some cases these warnings came after local action had been taken, and such financial commitments ought, of course, to be honored. Meanwhile the Burnham committee appointed to draw up scales of salaries for teachers finished their work during 1921; and their findings, though essentially moderate, involve an unparalleled expenditure, both local and national. In America, too, teachers' salaries have been mounting apace, but probably not at the same rate as in England, while federal legislation, involving greater educational expenditure is only prospective. The Smith-Towner bill, which provided for a federal department of education, has given place to the Towner-Sterling bill, with more adequate safeguards for state and local autonomy, but otherwise not differing widely from the former measure. As regards many European countries, however, financial straits have altogether precluded any attempt at comprehensive educational legislation or even suitably administrative school reforms.

But while the lack of funds and rapidly changing social conditions have militated against effective national effort, the past year has been marked by a vast amount of experimental work in education, which will bear fruit later on. In this respect Germany takes a foremost place. Her universities are still inclined to move in the old ruts, but among their staffs may also be found those who show willingness to make new tracks; nor can it be said that such reformers belong only to academic newcomers; on the contrary, they are found scattered throughout every rank of the professoriate. Forced on to new ground, they have chosen the field of adult school work, and the Volkshochschule promises to become an influential and widespread element in the higher education of modern Germany. To mention the many school experiments that are there being made, would be difficult, and might give an exaggerated idea of the progress of the country. So long as Germans are groping almost in the dark towards social reconstruction, so long will educational effort remain comparatively formless and tentative. In France, on the other hand, there is a danger lest the conditions of her military success should so harden present school and university ideals that development will be looked for in statistical rather than in true educational directions. Italy and Spain are becoming increasingly aware of the school torpor which has been brought about by mechanical methods of teaching. Among the smaller nations of Central Europe, Tzeczo-Slovakia has made great strides during the year, evincing a praiseworthy disposition to be impartial as between schools that are taught in the Tzeczo and German languages.

There are those to whom innovations in school methods, overpassing national boundaries, present the most interesting indications of progress. Here there is only space to indicate two such methods. The Dalton school plan has gained itself in popularity. In Great Britain, indeed, though not in the United States, it may be said to be the discovery of the year. That even young children should have some voice as to the time they give to different subjects, and the particular classes they frequent, tends to quicken their interest and to add to their sense of responsibility. They often show a surprising knowledge of the pastures that are good for them, and use gratefully the freedom to do their lessons in their own way, with such aids in books and apparatus as the classroom affords, only invoking the teacher's assistance when it becomes a matter of necessity. A scholar of New College was once brought before the authorities, so it is said, for not attending a course of lectures designed to prepare him and others for the final Oxford school in Literae Humaniores. "I will gladly go to the lectures of Mr. X," he answered, "when I have any time to waste." In the same way children are conscious of the need to apply themselves to one branch of study in preference to another, and they know very well what they can get from a particular teacher rather than from his or her colleagues. Obviously such preferences cannot be carried too far; suitable checks are needed to make the Dalton plan work, nevertheless, it has great possibilities. The second innovation is a method of teaching the pronunciation of English in the course of learning to write the language. It is called phonoscript, and consists in adding slight signs to the ordinary letters used in the modern manuscript or print writing now increasingly taught in the schools. No new letters are employed, or detached diacritics, or changes in spelling. Mr. Hayes, who has introduced the method, claims that by removing for foreigners as well as for children the stumbling-blocks of irregular pronunciation, not only will phonoscript lessen the chief difficulties of acquiring the language, but it will give to English increased opportunities of becoming a world-speech.

The Stage in 1921

IN SURVEY the year 1921 in the theater has been a time of testing. With the full after effects of the war finally becoming manifest, the playhouses of all countries have been among the first enterprises to notice the reduction of spending for amusement. As a result of the keener discrimination on the part of playgoers, only the strongest productions have been able to hold the stage, among the new plays, and many a new piece has been quickly withdrawn that had more merit than dozens of entertainments that prospered during the undiscriminating playgoing days of the war. The difficulty of getting a strong new play has led the managers to make an uncommonly large number of revivals, with the result that a person who has not been to the theater for a dozen years sees many familiar names in the amusement columns of the newspapers, whereas two years ago he would have been at a loss to know what to have chosen, in the majority of cases, on the strength of the names of playwrights or players alone.

Thus London this year, besides the perennial "Beggar's Opera," has seen revivals of "Quality Street," "John Bull's Other Island," "Ruddigore," "Olivia," "The Melting Pot," "The Only Way," and "The Burgomaster of Belgium," among others; also many Shakespeare plays, including "Hamlet," "Richard II," "Richard III," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Lear," and Miss Viola Tree's magnificent restaging of "The Tempest." New York has applauded similar revivals of successes of former years, including "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Squawman," and "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and has supported Miss Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in the most prosperous month's engagement in Shakespeare they have ever played in that city. They are acting four plays this year, while Robert Mantell, Walter Hampden, and Fritz Lieber are each presenting repertoires of four or more of the poet's plays.

Doubtless, also, because of the war, there have been increased exchanges of plays and artists among the nations, as a result of a widened international interest in the arts. Thus the revival of "Macbeth" in Paris by an American actor, James K. Hackett, was the signal for an interchange of the amenities between England, France, and the United States, for most of Mr. Hackett's company was British, and the French appreciated the opportunity, which comes to them rather seldom, of seeing the Anglo-Saxon idea of an Anglo-Saxon dramatist represented on the stage. The French idea of Shakespeare is well exemplified in the interesting performances of the Gémier and Copeau companies of Paris. Mr. Gémier's long service to the French stage has been duly recognized with an appointment as director of the second French state theater, the Odéon. Mme. Bernhardt has kept up her producing activities with an appearance in a new play, "La Gloire," by Maurice Rostand, and has made a successful professional visit to Spain. Paris has even had a chance to see, in translation, that most popular of recent English plays, "Peg o' My Heart," but frankly did not know what to make of its peculiar naïveté. Shaw and Ibsen also have been represented on the Paris stage, but the prevailing taste is, as always, strongly for the native play, and indeed there is no country with a stronger national dramatic tradition.

Paris saw the international repertory of the Pitoeff company, after it had played an interesting engagement in the international city of the year, Geneva. Rome has witnessed of late an Italian version of Barrie's "What Every Man Knows" and has greeted with deserved ovations the return to the stage of Mme. Duše. This year, also, the noted Italian actor, Grasso, has chosen to make an American tour, and he is delighting large audiences, which include, besides his countrymen, many persons who speak other languages but understand the universal language of expression as exemplified by this strong and brilliant player. A German company has toured Spain to much applause, and Mme. Xirgu's great success as Carmen has provided something of a balance for the indefinite retirement from playwriting of the leading dramatist of the country, Benavente.

War's aftermath is strikingly evident in the German theater, with the sounding in many of the plays of the new note of the voice of the people. This has been carried so far by Reinhardt, the prominent Berlin producer, that he stages plays so that the action is dominated by mob spirit. His revival of "Julius Caesar" was thrilling under this treatment, though the effect was scarcely Shakespearean, and similar objection was made to the handling of "The Weavers" as a mob play, as misrepresenting Hauptmann's original passive idea, although the result was undoubtedly exciting. Shakespeare, Shaw, and Wilde are popular in Germany, holding their own with any of the native dramatists, a condition hardly discoverable in any other country.

In England there has been something like a revival of melodrama in an effort to find new pieces sufficiently popular to keep the theaters open. "Bull-Dog Drummond" is a play of this sort that has run for months in London, and now has caught on in New York. "Welcome Stranger" and "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans" are among the few American plays that have hit the general taste in London during 1921. Considering the difficulties of the year, the success of Lord Dunsany's first long play, "If," is cause for general rejoicing, like the successful revival of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," and the transference of the latter play to the stage of the Moscow Art Theater. The Everyman Theater has continued to flourish, thanks to its dipping into the Shaw repertory. Shaw, it would appear, is the mainstay of the repertory companies in English-speaking countries. What is true of the Everyman Theater in Hampstead is true of the Copley Theater in Boston and the Maitland Playhouse in San Francisco; while Shaw shared the honors with St. John Hankin at the Birmingham Repertory Theater. The Irish repertory theaters of Dublin and Belfast are the only exceptions, though they too give Shaw playlets on occasion. Throughout England, as throughout America, the little or community theater movement is spreading, and one hears of companies in surprisingly out-of-the-way places that are doing excellent work.

Business in 1921

IN A review of business and finance for the past year it can be said generally that there has been an improvement, increasing in volume as the year has drawn to a close, in a way that indicates even greater activity for 1922. But of far more importance is the year's reconstruction work in fundamentals, which promises a firmer and broader foundation for the economic structure than the world has ever known.

Undoubtedly the most momentous contribution to the benefit of business and finance, because it will benefit mankind, is the Washington Conference on the reduction of armament. So far, the many extraneous, yet relevant, economic questions have been kept from complicating the main question before the Conference, and they have been so clarified by the developments in Washington that, quite naturally, subsequent meetings are considered logical and necessary for the discussion of the world's economic situation. Steps to this end have been taken abroad, where the German reparations, exchange rates, and other important subjects which must be settled before readjustment is complete, will be discussed.

In addition to the two major efforts to solve some of the great problems of the world and to establish the much needed stable basis, there have been numberless smaller meetings in the United States and in other countries, where leaders in finance, industry, and commerce, with world vision, have met to consider, as never before, their problems from international standpoints. The results of these meetings have been as important as they are necessary, if ever the economic problems as a whole are to be brought nearer to their ultimate solution. Developments during the past year have so interwoven the threads of finance and trade that the very discussion alone is bound to result in a better understanding that will spell the greater confidence so much needed in the commercial world today. The world's consumptive markets are waiting, and can be increased. The world's productive capacity is even greater than the present requirements. The problem is to adjust the two so that none may be in want or unable to buy amid plenty. Local boards of trade used to and do still solve such problems in their communities. But the problem has grown to such worldwide proportions that international conferences are seeking a solution nearer than anything yet attained to the universal viewpoint, and, therefore, the most stable possible.

While these larger considerations have been holding the attention, business has been slowly but steadily gaining headway, especially in the United States. Although normal conditions have not yet been established, for there are still many price adjustments to be made, the reports show increasing activity in essential trade, and better financial conditions generally. One outstanding development of the year is the preparation, both physical and financial, which has been made by many companies engaged in various industries for greater and more economical production and marketing. These steps promise some of the keenest competition yet witnessed, unless natural conditions of supply and demand are circumvented by artificial manipulation, and the prospect of such interference becomes less with the increasing governmental watchfulness against combinations that would control a given market. The competition to come will bring with it the possibility of lower wages, which will automatically be made more acceptable by lower priced goods; but the greater savings will probably be realized in connection with factors less essential than wages of labor. That is to say, the loose spread in price between the consumer and the producer is bound to be lessened in the future economic battle.

An index of the volume of business done in the world is found in the foreign trade figures for the United States and Great Britain. The United States Department of Commerce reports that in eleven months American business houses exported \$4,189,343,000 in merchandise and imported \$2,271,797,000. During the corresponding eleven months of 1920, exports amounted to \$7,507,729,000 and imports \$5,012,424,000. From the dollar standpoint this is a large falling off, but, measured in bulk, the difference is not nearly so great, for prices have decreased tremendously. In Great Britain the imports, for eleven months reached £1,001,566,061, compared with £1,794,715,839 in 1920. Exports were £643,821,532, compared with £1,238,938,504 in 1920. Reexports have to be figured in, however, and these were £97,848,481, compared with £209,706,901. Great reductions in prices here also mean that the difference in volume is not nearly so great as the money value would indicate.

• Stability, at some level, is still the greatly desired objective. What that level shall be for the future to reveal. While there is some talk of a secondary inflation of prices, opinion on the subject is divided, and many believe that there will be no decided upward turn, unless there are to be fundamental changes in the monetary policies of the various countries wrestling with that problem. To many it becomes clearer that economic recovery in the various nations progresses with the restoration of foreign trade. This trade in turn involves two particular factors, rectification of currency and exchange conditions, and better balanced budgets. These, like many other factors in the whole equation, require approximately simultaneous correction. Some progress has been made by the various foreign financing companies in the United States, but as yet the Ter Meulen plan, which promises much for international credits, has not gone into effect. The revival of the United States War Finance Corporation, authorized by Congress especially to assist the exportation of farm and other products that suffered great price depreciation, has been helpful both at home and abroad, and from January, 1921, to November a total of \$1,33,547,215 was advanced, as follows: Cooperative associations, \$52,400,000; banking and financing institutions, \$72,447,666; exporters, \$8,699,608.

Summed up, the year has been one in which the notable activity was the effort to improve methods that had been disrupted and had fallen behind the times, so that the groundwork is being laid for the better handling of an even greater volume of business than the world has yet known.